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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!

FATE OF FRANCE

Still in the Balance.

INTERVENTION QUESTION.

Rumor that King William

IGNORES THE REPUBLIC.

Will Treat with Napoleon

AS RULING SOVEREIGN.

National War Predicted.

PARIS STILL PREPARING.

Activity of Bazaine.

HE HARASSES THE ENEMY.

The Siege of Strasburg.

FEARFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Dissentions in Germany.

NAPOLEON'S CLEVER TREATMENT

The Subject of Complaint.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

PARIS ON FRIDAY—THE PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE ENEMY.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—There is much alarm among holders of property in Paris as to the possible disorder in case of a siege.

The attitude of the lower classes is thought very threatening. Nevertheless, the preparations of Gen. Trochu for a siege go on with the most unremitting activity.

Enormous supplies of ammunition have been received and distributed to the various fortresses within the past week.

The forts at St. Denis, Romainville and Aubervilliers are thoroughly equipped, and it is said the fortifications of the capital are entirely ready for a three months' defence.

We have no accurate information as to the position of the German advance.

Rumors are brought in daily, but most of them are obviously based on the appearance of mere scouting parties, foragers or cavalry scouts of the lines of the rival armies.

There is no authentic reason for believing that the enemy in force have even reached Rheims up to this date. Still the Prussians here is, even among soldiers, that the Prussians will be in sight of Paris by Sunday morning next.

INTERVIEW WITH LORD LYONS.

It is announced by authority that in an interview yesterday, held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Jules Favre informed Lord Lyons that the Republic did not inherit the wars of the empire, and that the Provisional Government was ready to make peace or a treaty of peace as soon as possible, on any terms not absolutely dangerous or dishonorable to France. Favre added that he hoped the English Cabinet would interfere and suggest the terms of peace to be offered by Prussia, such as he could be assured that France would accept. Lord Lyons replied that he thought England would be delighted to help to bring the war to an end, but that he had no authority to say that she would undertake to suggest terms of peace to either contestants. Favre then said it would be impossible for France to make any such suggestion, and the interview was brought to a close.

A NATIONAL WAR.

There is but one sentiment apparently reigning throughout the population of France. From all quarters the cry of war comes up, and throughout France the people are organizing for a protracted national conflict.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT MADRID.

The demonstrations at Madrid in favor of France were attended by more than two thousand people. Castelar and Figueras addressed the meetings, which were very orderly. Advices from there to-day state that Prim is keeping down the Republican sympathy in Madrid by a large military force.

FROM STRASBURG.

A letter recevied from Strasburg says the condition of the city is much better than is supposed. The garrison has plenty of munitions and food for two months.

GUNBOATS AT PARIS.

PARIS, September 10.—Some form dable gunboats are arriving here from Toulon. They are iron clad, draw but little water, and are heavily armed. They are to be used in the Seine, by order of the military authorities.

A tramway is being constructed around the city inside of the fortifications, to facilitate the removal of stores.

GERMAN ADVANCE RETARDED.

The heavy rains of the last few days have retarded the Prussian advance, especially that of the Crown Prince and Bavarian corps left Rejour at five o'clock. The other corps are all ordered to take their respective positions ten leagues from Paris by the 14th inst.

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM BAZAINE—HE CUTS HIS WAY FROM METZ.

PARIS, September 10—*Evening*—There is considerable excitement in the city this evening on the receipt of favorable news. A report is in circulation that Bazaine succeeded in cutting his way out of Metz through the Prussian army, and is now marching toward Paris. The report had a very decided effect at the Bourse, and Rentes advanced to 56 francs.

THE GERMANS COMING LEISURELY.

The Prussians are advancing on the city very leisurely. The French force evacuated Chauncy as the Prussians appeared before the town, destroying the railroad as they went out.

A MINE EXPLODED AT LAON.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The afternoon papers report the following:

The Prussians demanded the surrender of Laon. The French commandant opened the gates and the Prussian officers and soldiers entered. When they were well inside, the French commandant fired a mine, blowing up the citadel and killing and wounding a great number of the enemy.

Large numbers of the Garde Mobile are continually arriving in Paris.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

EXCITEMENT OVER THE REPORT THAT KING WILLIAM WILL NOT TREAT WITH THE REPUBLIC—REMARKS BY FAVRE AND GAMBETTA.

PARIS, September 10.—An excited crowd was called together in front of the Hotel de Ville to-day by the publication of the statement that King William had determined not to treat with the Republic, and in response to repeated calls was addressed by Jules Favre. He said no such definite announcement had been officially received. If, however, such action was taken all France would fly to arms, and would be more, fight for national existence. The war will grow into a war of extermination. Not a Prussian shall return home to tell of this last outrage. Favre was tremendously applauded.

Gambetta, in a few eloquent remarks, declared the unalterable intention of France to fight to the last. In a few days we will have allies, not in sympathy alone, but in men and arms. The King of Prussia will do well to look to the safety of his crown. The God of liberty and freedom is on our side, and no hand under Heaven can destroy our young Republic.

Various other speakers followed, and the temper of the people indicates that they are prepared to make any sacrifice in defence of Paris.

THE HOSTS NEARING THE CITY.

PARIS, September 10, 615 P. M.—Prussian scouts have appeared at Meaux and various other places. Two corps of 100,000 men each are advancing in that neighborhood. The telegraph to Soissons has been cut.

GUNBOATS IN THE SEINE.

Light draft French gunboats are descending the Rhine.

NEEDLE GUNS DISCOVERED.

The journals announce the seizure here of 30,000 needle guns. They will be distributed to soldiers forthwith.

ARMS FROM ENGLAND.

It is announced a large quantity of Remington rifles lately arrived here from England.

BANK REMOVED.

The Bank of France has been removed to Toulon.

PARIS WITHOUT GAS.

The *Gaulois* says: After to-morrow the supply of gas will be cut off from the city, as we must avoid the danger of explosions from the enemy's shells. The citizens seem determined to avoid disorders now. All persons attempting to excite the populace will be arrested at once.

FORGOTTEN CHASSEPOTS.

At the railway depot a great number of chassepots were found piled up in wagons. They had apparently been forgotten three weeks ago. Good use will be made of them now.

HAVRE OVERWHELMED WITH STRANGERS.

Advices from Havre say the crowd of strangers there is so great that the hotels are overwhelmed. Boats for Southampton refuse to carry passengers. Trains arrive at Havre from Paris hours behind time, so heavily are they laden.

THE RUSH FROM PARIS.

The scenes at the depot here are very affecting.

Great crowds gather as the time approaches for the departure of trains. The cars in all cases are overcrowded and many people are necessarily left behind. Many families are leaving the city in hacks. Enormous fortunes are charged, as it is not supposed the horses and vehicles will be returned.

DID NOT WRITE.

Some journals having reported that Pierre Bonaparte wept when he met the ex-Emperor, the former writes a letter denying the story and asserting that both his friends and enemies know he has more manly habits.

TAKING ABSENTEES.

The citizens of Paris who have gone away are to be taxed in proportion to the remaining, including the Garde Mobile. When these citizens return they will be called on for payment from this date.

REVOLUTION NOT ANARCHY.

It is noticed that the protestations against violence recently made by the ultra journals have had the best effect upon the minds of the people, who have thus been made aware that revolution does not mean anarchy.

FORESTALLING INDEMNITY.

The journals approve of the project for the convocation of the Constituent Assemblé, as depriving the Prussians of any chance to make a claim for indemnity, there being no regular Government.

DESTROYING FORESTS.

The forests of Clamart and Meudon are being destroyed by order of the Government.

It is just announced that the publication of the *Moniteur* has been suspended. All the editors have abandoned the concern.

FROM LONDON.

FRANCE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE ON ANY TERMS SHORT OF DISMEMBERMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The impression here in high official circles that France will accept any terms short of the dismemberment of her territory, in refusing which she is supported by Russia.

It is believed that the Republican Government will consent to pay a large indemnity, to dismantle the frontier fortresses and largely to reduce the standing army. More than this, assurances are given in the highest quarters that for a moment be conceded. If Prussia should insist on the cession of Alsace or Lorraine, or even Metz and Strasburg, the war will assume a new and most terrible character.

The feeling in London is that Germany has a military force in the field sufficient to carry on the war, with reasonable guarantees for her security, but that she has no right to attempt to degrade and humiliate France. It is certain that if she attempts to do this she will be met by one of the most formidable European combinations ever formed, and no man can predict the issue of the conflict.

OPINION OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The London press sincerely believe, and with unanimity, that the cession of territory by the Prussians would be productive of no benefit to that power, but, on the contrary, would have a direct and powerful influence in intensifying and deepening the hatred of the French people towards their conquerors. The siege and capture of Paris will so embitter the entire French nation that a military occupation lasting peace will be highly improbable and impossible of consummation. It would arouse the most vindictive feelings within the breasts of the humiliated French, whose national pride would be subserved to the one gratification of revenge.

The *Times* says it may easily happen before this time next week that Paris will be wholly cut off from postal, telegraphic and railway communication with the world, it is probable that the population unanimously vote that outside world know no more of its inner life than they do of the occupation of the citizens of Metz.

FROM PRUSSIA.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

BERLIN, September 10.—The peace conditions as printed in the *Gazette de France* are grossly exaggerated. Prussia demands no three thousand millions as indemnity or surrender of any portion of the territory behind fleet.

DESCRIBING HIS EMOTION.

King William wrote to the Queen describing his emotion in meeting the French Emperor. He says: "It was overwhelming. For a moment I could not control myself on thus meeting him whom three years ago I saw at the summit of grandeur. The Emperor was equally moved."

PRISONERS TAKEN AT SEDAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The following dispatch, dated Prussian headquarters at Rheims, last night, was received to-day:

More than 20,000 prisoners were captured in front of Sedan before the capitulation. By the capitulation 83,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the victors. The number of guns, 1,000 pieces, including 70 mitrailleuses. Besides these guns, 10,000 horses and an immense amount of booty have been captured.

POLITICAL DISSENTIONS REVIVING.

BERLIN, September 9.—Political dissentions are creeping on. It is anticipated that at the close of the present war Bismarck will issue a manifest and communicate an address to the King, declaring territorial aggrandizement and military glory to be the only guarantees of the existence of peace, but that morality, education and internal liberty are the true base of the future Federal Union, and that the duration of military service, an increase of the budget for education and ample support of widows and orphans of the fallen.

TREATMENT OF THE CAPTURED EMPEROR.

Disapprobation is expressed at the considerate manner Napoleon, A coach was sent from Sedan to Donchery for the ex-Emperor, and Count Bismarck accompanied him to the castle of Frenois, where he now resides. The apartments once tenanted by his uncle Jerome, and containing many relics, he may ponder on his failing greatness and the failure of his insane hopes to ruin and enslave Germany.

OFFICIAL DEATH LIST.

The official account of the loss at Vionville, August 16, adds 15,825 men and 1,827 horses. This account does not include returns from several cavalry regiments.

The Railroad Excursion to Colorado

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, September 11.—The New York and Chicago members of the excursion over the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Colorado returned this morning, all well and delighted with the trip. At Kansas City the excursion train was divided, several cars going through to St. Louis and the balance coming direct over the Hannibal & St. Joseph and C. B. & Q roads to Chicago. This train comprised several of Pullman's palace cars, with sleeping and eating cars attached, and the run from Kansas City to Chicago, a distance of two hundred and sixty-three miles, was made in seven hours. The accommodations on board were the best, and the excursion a fine success and are enthusiastic in their praises of the management and of Pullman's outfit of drawing room cars and hotel.

The Aquatic Contest in Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, September 10.—St. Johns crew pulled yesterday at the rate of forty-three strokes per minute at the beginning, and finished easily at forty-seven. The Tyne crew pulled over the course yesterday in forty-three minutes and twenty seconds, or deducting time lost in paddling from the shore, thirty minutes and seventy seconds. The backers of the Paris crew are supporting their men steadily.

—Father Jenin, missionary among the Sioux and Chippewa Indians in Dakota Territory, has forwarded to the President a treaty of peace made and signed together at Fort Ambercrombie on the 15th of August by those tribes in the presence of Gen. A. G. Hunt, commanding the post. The men of the Sioux nation will to the treaty a request that the President order through the Indian Bureau that an appropriation of their money be made and applied to the erection of a Catholic chapel on their reserve. They also state, if practicable, that some of them be chosen to come to Washington to see the President on matters regarding the agency.

—During the session of the Democratic County Convention at Chicago on Saturday, it was announced that Hon. Horatio Seymour was in town. A committee was sent to his hotel and brought the distinguished gentleman to the Convention, which he addressed briefly. He thanked them for their kind reception and said that recent events had satisfied him that the power and destinies of the Federal Government were fast centering in the Valley of the Mississippi and the Great West, and he knew that in the keeping of such people, who were the blood and kindred of the East, old landmarks and liberties would be sacredly preserved.

—At Chicago, Saturday forenoon, the excavations current in removing the debris from the ruins of the Farwell block came upon human remains, and in a brief period three human bodies were unearthed. The first were those of Mrs. Farwell, next those of Henry Dornheimer, one of Farwell's clerks. Soon after the remains of Hugh James, a boarder, and Mrs. Agnes Conway, a widow, were discovered, and lastly those of a man which have not been recognized. The bodies were all found in the vicinity of the city hall. Many persons have been killed by the falling of walls and other accidents, and the list will be increased by the finding of bones and flesh, the heads and arms being nearly burned from their trunks. There are four more persons known to be missing.

—Advices received at Toronto from Fort Garry to the 30th of August, state that the regular troops had commenced leaving on return home. The arrival of the new Governor was anxiously looked for. There is no government now existing, the commander of the military not having civil powers. There is no intelligence of the whereabouts of Riel and his followers.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

The Peace Prospect

MORE FAVORABLE.

United States Interceding.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT LONDON.

The Queen Denounced!

PRINCE OF WALES GROANED!

Serious and Dangerous Feeling!

FRENCH LOSS AT SEDAN!

The Troops in Paris.

THE SURRENDER OF LAON.

German Advance Retarded.

BRIDGES AND CULVERTS DESTROYED.

The Trouble at Rome.

Other Cable Dispatches.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

PEACE PROSPECTS FAVORABLE—AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA INTERPOSE—INDIGNATION AT ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 11.—A Paris special last night says the prospects for peace were more favorable. Austria and Russia have consented to negotiate with Germany, and have begun by insisting on an armistice. The envoys of Russia and Austria were authorized in the name of all the neutral powers, to protest against any dismemberment of France, and if the intervention secures a suspension of hostilities, an attempt will be made at once to adjust terms of peace.

There was great indignation at Paris at Earl Granville's refusal to aid in peace negotations. His course is said to be inspired by the Queen, who approved King William's recognition of Napoleon as Emperor, and wishes to make a Republic impossible.

GERMAN LOSS AT SEDAN—THE CHOLERA AT METZ.

The Germans are said to have lost 80,000 men in the battles around Sedan. The Asiatic cholera prevails among the troops besieging Metz.

REPORT OF THE ENEMY'S APPROACH—LAON SURRENDERS—TOUL HOLDS OUT—BAZAINE HARRASSING HIS BESIEGERS.

PARIS Sept. 11—VIA LONDON.—The Eastern Railway is still open to Nogent, but the Prussians are at Chateau Thierry, advancing. The rolling stock of the road is withdrawn as the enemy advances. Bridges and culverts are destroyed before the track is abandoned.

Prussian scouts are reported at Villiers, Arion, Montmirail, Montmort, Montmiel, Arcis, Surlesne, Sezzanecre and Lehuancy. They maintain strict discipline and commit no depredations. Von Trochu has sent 10,000 men to fell all woods in sight of Paris on the enemy's approach.

The citadel of Laon was surrendered to save the city from destruction.

The garrison of Toul still holds out. They have been reinforced by 20,000 men.

Marshal Bazaine does not remain inactive. He is constantly sending out expeditions to harass the Prussian before Metz.

THE LATE PUNISHER RECOGNIZED.

Senor Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has communicated to Jules Favre the formal recognition of the new government by Spain.

Belgium is expected to recognize the Republic at once.

It is officially announced that Baron Mercier, French Minister to Madrid, has been recalled.

The existence of an understanding between the Czar of Russia and Italy, looking to a termination of the war, is mentioned.

Numbers of the suite of the Empress and Prince Imperial have passed through Antwerp this morning for Harwich, England. They took with them an immense quantity of baggage.

THE IMPERIAL PARTY AT HASTINGS—A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

LONDON, September 11.—At nine o'clock Thursday night M. De Lessups, who was not before dining with the Empress, walked into the Prince Hotel, at Hastings, and inquired for the Prince Imperial. M. Dupre, custodian of the Prince, at first denounced the inquirer, but conversation the gentlemen left the house, but soon after returned with two ladies dressed as workers of Paris, and followed after the Empress Eugenie. The Empress felt so strong she was suffered to see the Prince without notice of her coming. The scene at the meeting of mother and child was indescribable. Next day the Empress was ill and Dr. Blackstone and a surgeon were summoned in haste. It is a remarkable coincidence that these medical gentlemen were the same who prescribed for Louis Phillippe on his landing at Hastings several years ago.

NAPOLEON OFFERS TO CEDE TERRITORY TO PRUSSIA—HE DECLARED THE WAR TO SAVE HIS NECK.

A London special says: It is stated here for a certainty that Napoleon will cede to Prussia enough French territory to indemnify her for the expenses of the war, and that Napoleon has stated to Bismarck that he had not declared war as he did, the Republican mob at Paris would have hung him.

The same correspondent states that the Empress will not return to France from Hastings, but will make the best terms possible.

THE TROOPS IN PARIS.

The New York *Tribune's* special correspondent at Paris says:

The War Office expects to have by to-morrow, including troops of the line, National Guards, Garde Mobile, 300,000 men in camping forces at Lyons and elsewhere. But hastily organized and imperfectly armed troops and artillery arrived yesterday from the series and are encamped on the Avenue Imperatrice. Other troops have left for the front. It has been decided to burn Notre de Boulogne and the forests of St. Cloud and St. Germaine as soon as the Prussians are in sight.

AMERICAN INTERCESSION.

It is fully expected that the American Minister will be asked to help in peace negotiations.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Florence, 8th inst: The Cabinet Council yesterday was unable to agree on the Roman question and determined to resign. A telegram arrived announcing the Republic in France, whereupon resignation was abandoned and the whole Cabinet resolved to occupy Rome. All the plans of the opposition were disconcerted by the Government taking the lead and announcing its decision to the other powers. Piccalie says notified the Pope. Prince Napoleon has left Florence. The first step taken was to strengthen the army. A levy in mass is expected if the Republic is overthrown. Three new classes of troops will be called out, thus raising the army to three hundred thousand. Foreign intelligence, though published officially in the Florence *Opinion* of the 6th, had not been received in London by telegraph.

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON IN FAVOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC—MONARCHS AT HOME AND ABROAD DENOUNCED—THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY HISSED—DANGEROUS AND GENERAL INDIGNATION.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

LONDON, September 11.—The London journals of to-morrow will surely belie the really formidable popular demonstrations which took place here to-day in favor of the French Republic and against monarchs at home and abroad. These demonstrations were two in number, one in Hyde Park and one in St. James Hall. The meeting in Hyde Park Protestant Beesly made a speech vigorously denouncing the imbecility of the British Government, and charging it upon the Queen by name, that she was encouraging the King of Prussia to march on Paris for the purpose of destroying the new born French Republic. "We, the freemen of America recognize and applaud," said Professor Beesly, "the aristocracy of England support a Queen who deserts her post in aiding to stifle and suppress." The name of the Queen was received with a storm of hisses. When these subsided a voice in the crowd called out "three groans for the Prince of Wales." The response was universal and passionate. The aspect of the crowd at the time was really appalling.

In the meeting at St. James Hall, which was crowded by persons of a better class than the gathering in Hyde Park, strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the inconsistency of the Prussian advance upon Paris, with the solemn proclamation of the Crown Prince in August that Prussia made war not upon the French people but the Emperor Napoleon. Professor Beesly spoke, saying England desired no dismemberment of France, that if the English Government were honest it would be so at once and plainly to the King of Prussia. The Government of England has not recognized the Republic of France, but the day was at hand when the French Republic would be called to recognize the Republic in England. Mr. Odger read at this meeting an address from the Democrats of London to the French Republicans which was adopted.

The feeling in this city against the Government and royal family is extremely bitter, and not only among avowedly democratic classes, but throughout the ranks of society.

The impression must be that the *Times* and other papers of high standing, that the foreign policy of the government has been dictated by the personal prejudices of the Queen in favor of the Royal family, has produced the most dangerous and general indignation.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Herald.]

METZ AND STRASBURG.

NANCY, Sept. 9, via LONDON, Sept. 10.—Bazaine has fearfully inflicted heavy loss upon the PRUSSIAN Landwehr at Pont-a-Mousson. Prussians around Strasburg have captured a quantity of munitions intended for the garrison.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

UNITED STATES INTERCEDING FOR PEACE.

LONDON Sept. 11.—It is energetically disputed, but it is generally believed that dispatches have gone through from Washington to Berlin, all against the continuance of the war.

FROM FRANCE.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

THE EXPLOSION AT LAON—SEVERAL HUNDRED KILLED.

PARIS, September 11.—The Prussians entered Laon yesterday. Shortly after their entrance a magazine exploded, and several hundred were killed.

100,000 KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.

BRETNS, September 11.—The official report of the battles of Sedan show that 100 cannon were taken. The losses of the French, killed, wounded and prisoners, were 100,000.

FELLING FORESTS AROUND PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 11, VIA LONDON.—A corps of sappers and Miners, assisted by the inhabitants, are felling the Forests in the Department of the Seine, and as the Prussians approach the trees will be cut down. The gardens in the vicinity of the city have nearly all been destroyed.

MATERIAL SURRENDERED AT SEDAN.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Sedan, Sept. 9th: "Over 400 German cannon were taken, nearly 100 mitrailleurs, have been packed at Sedan. Thousands of French prisoners are sent daily to Pont-a-Mousson, and thence by rail to Germany.

FROM PRUSSIA.

INTERCESSION FOR STRASBURG.

BERLIN, September 11.—A delegation has left this city for the headquarters of the King of Prussia, to intercede for Strasburg.

The *Gazette* says Herr Del Brück's recent mission to the King of Prussia referred to the interests of certain German princes.

Queen Augusta personally congratulated Bancroft, American Minister, on his attaining fifty years of his doctorate.

ENGLAND

ANOTHER VESSEL LOST.

LONDON, Sept 10.—At eleven o'clock this morning a large vessel, name unknown, struck on Goodwin Sands and soon became a total wreck. The sea was running so high that no boat could approach the ship from shore. The fate of the crew is unknown. On a board which floated from the wreck were the words "New York."

THE IRON-CLAD CAPTAIN.

LONDON, September 10.—As the fragments of the Captain thus far found don't belong to any vital part of the ship, it is thought her hull may have floated safely to some sandy beach during the storm; it seems the gale increasing on Wednesday morning, the signal was given for the squadron to weigh, which Captain's response the signal was not seen. The rest of the fleet ran before the wind until in sight of the Captain, when a seven o'clock a heavy squall came on, which, perhaps, proved fatal to the iron-clad, the wing her on her beam's end, or driving her bows under. The bodies found are those of men whose duty it was to wear ship. It is possible the vessel may have been capsized by the squall, and found were washed from the deck. The names of the officers and seventeen men who are said to be among the missing are unknown.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Admiral Milne makes the following report of the circumstances attending the disappearance of the Captain: "The squadron sailed eight hundred. These are the first instalments of 10,000 Soldiers promised.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Cunard steamer Scotia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown this morning, and proceeded up channel.

Experts believe the Captain was run down by some unknown vessel. After steam power was gained the engineer of her having gone ashore is scarcely credited.

BELGIUM.

PROPOSALS FOR MUTUAL SERVICE.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11.—The time for sending in bids for American mail service by the proposed line of steamers between Antwerp and New York has been extended to the 17th.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, September 10.—Consols for money, 92; account, 92¾. American securities steady; 6's, 88; 10-40's, 81; 62, 89½; '65, 89.

FRANKFORT, September 10.—Bonds firm at 90¾@90⅝; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 112¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 53⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Cotton quiet; uplands 9⅝; Orleans 9⅝; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 10d; red western No 2 8s 3d; winter 9s 3d@9s 4d. Western flour 25s. Corn—No 2 mixed 28s. Oats 2s 10d@3s. Barley 5s. Peas 39s. Pork 120s. Beef 118s 6d. Lard 73s. Cheese 61s 6d. Bacon 58s for Cumberland; 57s for short ribs. Tallow 48s 6d. Turpentine 35s. Linseed oil 10s. Linseed cake 10s 10s@11s 15s.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Tallow firm at 44s 3d@44s 6d. Sperm oil 92s 8s. Sugar 31s 6d@31s 9d. Whale oil 30s 10d. Calcutta linseed 67s. Linseed oil dull.

—The yacht race at Newport, on Saturday, was won by the Phantom by 1¾ minutes, time allowance, while the Palmer, which reached the home stake boat first, took the second prize. The Dauntless came in third, with loss of foretopmast, and Cambria fourth, fifty minutes behind the Dauntless. The Sappho did not start.

—The German patriotic war fund at New York now amounts to over one hundred thousand dollars.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

A THOUSAND head of cattle are furnished to the Prussian army daily.

THE Prussians and Bavarians were led into battle, at Woerth, to the air of the *Wacht am Rhein*.

AT Torquay, England, a new harbor has been built at a cost of £60,000, which was paid by one person, Sir M. Palk, M.P.

THE annual expenses of the federal army of Germany, on a peace footing, are 66,856,674 thalers, or something over $50,000,000.

IT appears that in the post offices throughout Lorraine and Alsace the Emperor's head on the stamps is already replaced by the Prussian eagle.

AN inscription on a column at Dunheim, near Luxemburg, declares that Cæsar encamped there, and "Ceres now smiles where horrid war once raged."

The London *Saturday Review* says that waiving prejudice and principle, it is inclined to hold the profession of spy preferable to that of war correspondent.

THE Shah of Persia is expected at Constantinople soon with a retinue of 6,000 persons, and from this visit some important political results are anticipated.

OUT of 130 French officers, now prisoner of war in Koenigsberg, seventeen were unable to avrite their names to a receipt for a small advance of money, and consequently signed with a mark.

AT the Hague, a new electoral law, on a very liberal basis, extending the suffergae to some classes hitherto excluded as voters, has been laid before the Dutch Chambers by the Minister of the Interior.

A VERY large number of British surgeons have offered their services to the Prussian Government. They were gratefully accepted and sent to the front, where work is waiting for them in fearful quantities.

M. THIERS is said to be overjoyed a the prospect of his fortifications, which have been a laughing stock for forty years, turning out to be useful. He recently rode out to inspect them with Gen. Trochu.

THE Archbishop of Paris has been requested by the Papal Nuncio to have a contradiction given in all the churches of his diocese to the report of a letter from the Pope to congratulate the King of Prussia on his victories.

THE wit of the French soldiers has invented a new name for the chassepots. As the slightest carelessness in handling them while they are loaded is apt to carry away your thumb, they call them *chassepouce*, or thumb-destroyers.

BISMARCK, on being surrounded by the enthusiastic Prussian troops at the surrender of Sedan, told them to thank the King and Fatherland. "If I," said he, "am responsible for anything in this war, it is for the Southern States."

THE Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, has decided to receive certificates of professional education for the fellowship and membership of the college from the Harvard Medical School and the medical schools of New York and Philadelphia.

THE Berlin *Montags Zeitung* gave a rather singular joke, on the 8th of August, which looks rather significant in the light of later events. It publishes a pretended dispatch from St. Helena, under date of August 7th, which states that rooms are being put in order there for expected guests.

A DUBLIN correspondent writes that the publication of the King of Prussia's letter to the Pope in answer to the proposal made by His Holiness to meditate in favor of peace, has rather turned the sympathies of the Irish Catholics, which were previously so strong in favor of France in the direction of Germany.

The famous actor, Carl Helmerding, of of Berlin, contributed two golden Napoleons to the Patriotic aid Society with a verse which we will attempt to translate below:

"The inclosed two Napoleons are given
To William's Aid Society by me,
But the man who the third one will give you,
Our King William hands it will be."

The *Journal de Paris* says: Our duty requires us, at the utmost, to lay our wounded enemy in the ditches at the side of the road that they may not be crushed under the horses' hoofs. Should the wounded man, however, be in such a condition that he cannot well be lifted, it will be a charitable act to send a ball through his head.

JULES RICHARD, the editor of the Paris *Figaro*, cracks a good joke at the French diplomacy. He says that the great object the French army had in view was to capture Count Bismarck. If he were once in their hands, the French would compel him to enter the French State service, so that France would have at least one statesman in its service.

A PARIS correspondent of one of the London papers has adopted an ingenious dodge to keep himself out of trouble. He carries about his person a photograph, which is pasted on a photograph, with the following certificate from the War Office written beneath: "This is to certify that M. ——— (whose likeness appears above,) is well known to the writer, and is not a Prussian spy."

BOTH Von Moltke and Von Steinmetz had their first military experience in the German war against the First Napoleon They have fought both of the French Emperors—have seen both of them fall from power—and now they see Germany, which has undergone so many transformations in their lifetime, united in political organization, and foremost among the nations in military power.

A BERLIN paper states: "One of the Turcos captured at the battle of Weissenburg stated that he had arrived on the field with his regiment, from Africa, at 12 o'clock noon. He was captured at 1 P. M. Next morning at 9 o'clock, he breakfasted at Frankfort, and on the same evening, at 6 o'clock, he took his supper in Berlin. The line from Algeria to Berlin, it will be seen, is open for travelers, who are expedited with the greatest dispatch."

DURING the pending war the most brilliant courage has been exemplified by the French troops. Everywhere they have fought with a daring and an obstinacy which has called forth the involuntary applause of their foes. In the German account of the battle of Worth, it is said that the French fought with "consummate bravery." History will bear that tribute to them, while recording the series of unexampled reverses which have followed their standards.

THE French papers say that the wild beasts have taken disgust at the scenes of horror to be witnessed in the neighborhood of their own homes. The *Meuse* notices the appearance in the Ardennes of bands of wolves and wild boars, which, it states, have been driven from the forests of Germany and Alsace by the guns of Worth and Saarbrucken. The *Sport*, of Paris, says that wild boars and all sorts of game desert the forests of the east and fall back upon Germany.

THE Prussian advance on Paris is from the Northwest, and they have reached Soissons, 65 miles from Paris. The following list of distances will enable the reader to trace the Prussian progress: The distance from Paris to Soissons is 65 miles; to Berzy, 62; to Longpont, 55; to Villers, 48½; to Vanmoise, 42½; to Crepy-en-Valois, 37½; to Ormoy, 34½; to Nanteuil, 30; to Plessis-Belleville, 26½; to Dammartin, 21½; to Vitry, 17½; to Sevran, 11½; to Bourget, 6½.

THE opinion which the South Germans entertained of the French, who deemed them their allies, is characterized by the fact that an immense number of treasure boxes were sold to citizens of all classes, in which all the valuables could be enclosed, ready for being concealed under ground. The manner in which the French acted around Saarbrucken, the only place they occupied on German soil, showed how necessary such precautions would have been in case of a French victory.

A HUMOROUS, but well authenticated anecdote from the time of the short French occupation of Saarbrucken, is related in the Cologne *Gazette*. A French Major, who had been left in command, sent an invitation to breakfast to the Mayor of the town, Mr. Schneidburn, but writing him at the same time that he would have to send the victuals first, as he (the Major) nothing to eat. The invited Mayor has responded to the invitation of the French commander in so far that he sent him over a breakfast, but did not go himself.

WHILE the German soldiers acknowledge the bravery of the French troops of the line, they speak in unmitigated terms of contempt of the fancy corps which were deemed the crack troops of France, like the Turcos, the Zouaves, and the Spahis. At the battle of Woerth a whole battalion of Zouaves asked for quarter on their knees. A Wurtemberg officer, writing to the *Schwabische Mercur* from this battlefield, writes that he had stood opposite the famous Zouaves, and that they had shown themselves arrant cowards, unworthy the name of soldiers.

A CHARMING story is told by a foreign correspondent, of the Crown Prince of Prussia. After the battle of Weissenbourg, several hundred prisoners filed in with high heads and stern looks, poor fellows! General von Bittenfield and his staff looked at them coldly. Suddenly the Prince of Prussia rode up, and, when he saw the prisoners, he took of his hat with serious respect and bowed to them; then, turning to Von Bittenfield and the others, said: "Salute courage, gentlemen; never in my life have I seen anything so brave as these soldiers, whom ill-luck has played falsely."

GERMAN papers are indignant at the meanness of Minister Von der Heydt, the former Prussian Minister of Finance, a man who has acquired millions in the service of the State. He subscribed only one hundred dollars for the German War Fund. Quite another trait is related from Hamburg. When a number of wealthy merchants assembled to contribute to the Sanitary War Fund, a proposition was made to contribute half a million of *marks* to the fund. (A *mark* is worth about thirty cents.) "Gentlemen," remarked now the rich merchant Schroeder, the Peabody of Hamburg, "make it a million, for I intend to contribute half a million myself."

THE *Cologne Gazette* says: "Yesterday," writes Major Marcard from Dusseldorf, "about forty French prisoners, slightly wounded, passed through this place under escort. Having previously had their wounds re-examined and bandaged afresh, they got their indispensable soup. After supper, just before the train started, seventeen spoons were found missing. I had the prisoners drawn up in a line and summoned them to restore the spoons. These, however, were not forthcoming until I threatened to have the prisoners searched and the culprits shot. The French, who seemed to have taken the electro-plated spoons for real silver, hereupon returned their booty."

THE Nationalist party in Ireland are organizing collections in a number of country towns for the wounded, but our informant states they are confining their benevolence strictly to the wounded of the French army. This has caused much dissatisfaction among the better classes, especially as these movements are associated in too many places with abuso of England. Committees of persons who feel differently are, in consequence, being formed, and in no instance yet reported has the retaliation taken the shape of restricting the contributions to the wounded of the German army only. The Irish national papers profess to believe that France has now got the turn towards success.

THE Paris correspondent of a contemporary writes: "There is now no doubt that three great ladies—Mme. De Pourtales, Mme. De Bahegue and the Duchess Tascher de la Pagerie—have been arrested as Prussian spies. The first two are in Vincennes, and everybody says they will be shot, as court martials know of no exception for the fair sex. I hear, but am not quite sure, the Empress has interfered to get the Duchess de la Pagerie out of harm's way. There is a ferocious appetite for blood just now, which would rejoice greatly at the military execution of some ladies who but yesterday were the most brilliant ornaments of the Court of the Tuileries." The *Gaulois* evidently alludes to this subject in these terms:

"Last night (August 26), the door keeper of the fort of Vincennes was sent away from his post, so that he might not see a person who had been conveyed to that prison, and who is now a captive in it." The *Patrie* denies the truth of the report.

In an Unpleasant Position.

The mention of prisoners of war reminds me of the unpleasant straits to which an amateur follower of the army was recently reduced. Ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, and with a certain fondness for foreigners, he found himself surrounded by angry men in uniform, just as he was endeavoring to master the details of a battle on the smoking field itself. He had prudently waited until the fighting was over, and had then sallied out, eager, curious and enthusiastic. I pass by his futile attempts to convince his captors of his innocent intent. He was a spy, of course, and must be hung to the nearest tree. It was when things were going hardest with him that an officer appeared on the scene who decided that the soldiers must not take the law into their own hands, and that the prisoner must be securely bound and guarded, and sent on to the nearest base. The unhappy man's hands were then tied behind his back, his feet bound together, and he himself thrown into a large cart in which were some wounded soldiers, whose rage at his presence, and conviction as to his character, took an unpleasant practical form. Too disabled to prod him with bayonets, or punish him with stripes, they bit him in fleshy parts on a miscellaneous and comprehensive accusation "spy," and swearing between each snarl and bite that he must die the death. Once before a responsible chief, the much injured man was able to prove his innocence, and was set free, with many polite protestations and apologies. He declares, however, that he has had enough of following the army, and, with many a wry face, that he shall not forget this ride with carniverous loyalists for the rest of his life.—*Paris Correspondence London News, Aug.* 21

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, EXIDE DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, EXIDE DISTRICT,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
[Subject to the decision of the Conference.]
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
D. W. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER,
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNES, Baldwin township.

Bonds at Frankfort 93@93¼.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday, at 113½@113¾.

WHAT's bred in the bone will come out in the flesh. The editor of the *Commercial* got his political education in New York, where corruption, pettifogging and demagogism reign supreme. That's the reason why the contents of his editorial columns sound, in the reading, so much like the pleading of a New York shyster in the police courts of that metropolis.

WE almost envy the constituency of the Fayette Congressional district. The joy they must feel in the opportunity now presented of voting for time honored "Tariff Andy." What a fitting testimony to his long and useful public service as well as to his private and social character, if his neighbors will crown his venerable head once again with the wreath of honor which aforetime he wore so worthily!

TO-DAY Maine will hold a State election. The officers to be elected are a Governor, members of both Houses of the Legislature, who in turn will elect a United States Senator, and five members of Congress. The candidates for Governor are Sidney Perham, Republican, and Gen. Charles W. Roberts, Democrat. Mr. Perham several years ago represented the Second District in Congress. Gen. Roberts is a young man who served in the Union army during the first year of the war.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* of Saturday has the following concerning our two Congressional districts:

Negley, of Pittsburgh (XXIIId District), who only has a Republican majority of about 6,000 behind him, is running against a Mr. Frew, who is known at home as a man worth a million or two through "striking ile," and is not known anywhere else. He is a "reformer," but has not announced to an expectant public the abuses which it is his virtuous intention to put down—something connected with the Legislature, I believe. Negley will be elected, certain. In the XXIIId District, formed of that part of Allegheny north of the river of that name, Butler and Armstrong, no nomination is yet made. James L. Graham, at present State Senator, and the strongest man in the District, has been named by Allegheny county—in part—as above described. McJunkin has carried Butler, and Phelps, the present member, has his own county, Armstrong. Phelps will probably be renominated. But with either of the three the result is assured. The majority on our side is 5,000.

FROM the annual address of the Publishing Committee of our well conducted and ably edited contemporary, the *Christian Advocate*, we learn that its affairs have been admirably managed during the past year, and that while it has been greatly improved in all departments, its prosperity has been in keeping with its enterprise. The Committee pay the following just compliment to the editorial staff and financial manager:

After a thorough examination of all the interests of the paper, the Publishing Committee, by special resolution, heartily and unanimously endorsed its editorial and financial conduct, fully recognizing the fact that the ten years of untiring exertion on the part of Rev. S. H. Nesbitt, D. D., the able and genial co-operation of his associate, Rev. E. A. Johnson, and the valuable aid rendered by Rev. W. H. Rhoads in the editorial department, have contributed largely to produce the commended results. They also accorded James A. Moore, Esq., their merited thanks for his skill and ability in managing its financial interests.

WE ARE every day more completely convinced that the charge made recently by our neighbor the *Free-holds Freund* against Mr. Washburne was precipitate and unjust. We have already noticed the fact that that minister, as soon as the French Republic was announced, made haste to secure the release of the imprisoned German civilians, and we now find that he, as we surmised, attempted, with partial success, to accomplish the same object during the Empire. We extract the following from the North German *Correspondent*, published August 29th, in Berlin:

We have learned that in consequence of strong representations made to the French Government by the Ambassadors of the United States, Russia, and the Swiss Confederacy, the severity of the measures against the Germans in France has been relaxed. It is only then by reason of pressure exercised by foreign powers that the Imperial Government has finally, and after causing ineffable suffering and misery, acknowledged the duties it owes to humanity.

THE "Ongua" draws on its imagination rather more than usual when it asserts that "every member of our delegation voted against" the Sinking Fund Bill, "except Walton."—*Commercial, Sept. 10, 1870.*

The *Commercial* does *not* "draw on its imagination more than usual when it asserts" such unblushing falsehoods. We give below exactly what we did say, and leave to the *Commercial* all the credit it is entitled to:

Walton advocated the additional sum of about thirteen thousand dollars to be paid to the officers of the Legislature. Every member voted against it except Walton, who was the outspoken champion of the measure of extravagance. Yet Walton is a Reformer in the eyes of the Third Party. Where is the reform?

These thirteen thousand dollars were to be paid to officers of the Senate and House, by increasing each of their salaries $200. Every member of our delegation voted against it except Walton. The days of Ananias and Sapphira have passed, or some one would have picked up something fit to bury, 'round about the *Commercial* office.

ONE of those resolutions, for example, condemns the bill of last session for the division of the sinking fund, which was denounced at the time by the organ as a concerted scheme of plunder set on foot and *hurried* through both houses by the *corrupted* means. And yet the Convention re-nominates one of the very men who voted for it, and then refuses to instruct him.—*Commercial.*

7. That the State Sinking Fund should be held sacred and inviolate for the purpose for which it was created and no perversion of it should be perverted or directed to other uses.—*Resolution 7th of the Republican Convention.*

Resolved, That this committee, speaking on behalf of all the Republicans of Allegheny county, *demands* a positive pledge from each of the candidates nominated for office by the recent conventions, that he will *endorse, abide by and sustain*, in every particular, the *letter* and *spirit* of the resolutions set forth and adopted by the aforesaid conventions.—*Resolution of the Republican Executive Committee.*

Yes! The bill *was* at the time *denounced* by the GAZETTE, and *sustained* by the *Commercial*, who still sustains one of the greatest attempts of corruption that any legislature ever attempted to effect. But unfortunately for the *Commercial*, we not only endorse the action of a convention that passed a resolution against the iniquitous measure, but also, an Executive Committee who requires each candidate to positively pledge himself to endorse, abide by and sustain, in every particular, the letter and the spirit of that resolution. As this r solution was passed a day before the *Commercial's* article got into print, we suppose it was written to be consistent in its policy to dec ive its readers.

THE PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE is an educational institute in which we, in common with all our fellow citizens friendly to the liberal education of young ladies, centre much pride. It is one of the largest, most complete and best appointed colleges of the land and that it has attained high reputation is evidenced in the the fact that its schollars represent nearly every State and territory in the United States. The faculty is large and embraces ladies and gentlemen eminently fitted for the proper discharge of their important duties. The closest attention is paid to the morals and manners of the ladies educated therein, and it is flattering to note that a diploma of graduation from its halls is everywhere recognized as a passport into educated and refined society. We are proud of our great college, and trust that under the presidency of our accomplished friend, Rev. Dr. Pershing, and his talented and pains-taking corps of assistants, it may continue in its onward course, and with each returning year become even more useful in its character, and more appreciated by those charged with the responsible duty of educating our future wives and mothers. The Fall term has just commenced, with the most flattering prospects. Pupils are arriving daily, and are being examined and classified. Entries can be made at any time. We have visited the college building and gone through all its recently refinished and refurnished apartments, and we know whereof we speak in asserting it is one of the most comfortable and best appointed academies in the country, and all we have said is on our own motion, as we believe the institution belongs to us all and is worthy our encouragement.

WHEN the Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg in March, 1866, to nominate a candidate for Governor, two days after the assembling of the Democratic State Convention, ROBERT B. CARNAHAN appeared as one of the delegates from Allegheny county.

He was then an office-holder under Andrew Johnson, of odorous memory, and that despicable traitor was just at that time developing the details of his treason to the party which had elected him in 1864.

In the Committee on Platform in that Republican State Convention, of which Mr. Carnahan was a member, he offered a resolution endorsing Johnson, which the Committee rejected, and reported resolutions ignoring Johnson, and taking advanced Republican ground on the then dominant topic Reconstruction.

As soon as these resolutions were read in the Convention up jumped Mr. ROBT. B. CARNAHAN and offered as an amendment the resolution he had offered in the Committee endorsing Johnson and Johnson's plan of reconstructing the South by disfranchising the colored men!

It seemed like a bold, courageous act; but, then, he *had* to do it, or lose his office.

The amendment of Andy Johnson's advocate was received with hisses and amid derisive laughter, that might have appalled a stouter heart than his; but his discomfiture was complete when A. K. McClure arose and said: "Mr. President, the gentleman from Allegheny has got into the wrong convention. The body to which he belongs met here two days since. That was an extinguisher for Robert. He collapsed on the instant, and his amendment received only his own solitary "aye."

But in that "aye" Robert B. had an eye to business. It, together with his agreement to take a Democrat as his assistant, kept him in office for the remainder of Johnson's administration; and now, finding that Grant didn't want to continue him, he has concluded to take McClure's advice and go over to the Democracy.

Not openly, however. He could not injure his former political friends so much as he wished, in that way. The taunts which rung in his ears in that Convention of 1866 until his face grew red and pale by turns, must be more deeply revenged than by his open accession to the Democracy. So Robert sets up a new party, inaugurates a new crusade in the name of "Reform," and will be amply avenged if he can thereby take away enough Republican votes to elect the Democratic ticket.

Not that any of his confederates, except Brigham, have any such purpose. *They* are innocent of any such object, and he is too shrewd to make it palpably apparent. Yet let them look the whole thing in the face, and to what else does it tend? It matters not that the result will not be equal to the will of the schemer. We do not believe he can accomplish his purpose. But he will if he can, and every vote given to his ticket is half a vote for the Democratic ticket.

FREE-TRADE BOLTERS.

We urge every Republican Protectionist in the States about to choose Representatives in Congress to vote for the Republican candidates. This is the true and safe course. Let the Free-Traders have a monopoly of the bolting business. If they choose to quit the Republican ranks on this issue, good men in plenty will volunteer to replace them.—*Tribune.*

This is a voice of warning to this county, and one to which the people will do well to hearken. It is of immense importance to our interests that a free-trade policy shall not rule our State The Democracy all over the Union are bringing to bear every effort they can make to deprive us of a protective tariff, suited to those interests. Whenever you see a bolt in the Republican ranks, you will invariably discover the Democracy jubilant and happy, and using every effort to widen the breach. They have no strength except in these bolts, and our county to-day is regarded by them as one of the instruments upon which then can play.

In Missouri, Governor McClurg has been singled out as an object of attack. The majority of the delegates present, supported him, but a few factionists bolted and nominated B. Gratz Brown under a feeble attempt at a local excuse regarding political proscription and disfranchisement. The excuse was false, but they were simply playing into the hands of Free Trade Democrats who at their convention made no nomination, but will support Brown in a body. Gen. Schenck and Mr. Bingham were also marked by the would-be Revenue Reformers at their session in Washington City.

There is no excuse for any bolt to-day by any Republican who claims to be a protectionist. The little fight in our county is a blind and reckless effort, and is a war against men, and not for principles. We call attention to the fact that we have urged again and again from the *Commercial* a plain statement relative to the differences that exist, if there are any, between the regular body of the Republicans and the factionists. That sheet so far from meeting us candidly or honestly, has invariably evaded our questions, mutilated our queries to keep the truth from its readers, or descended to a subterfuge totally unworthy the name of Reform.

Is this a time when the real and vital issue is one of State prosperity, for a disruption of the party, where everything positively indicates that no possible good can be gained by the movement. The plain truth is the effort has given hope to the Democracy. One we know that will unquestionably be disappointed. But, why give them even a shadow of hope? The *Commercial* has been assuring the Democracy for days, that they would undoubtedly elect their ticket. Common sense, divested of all braggartism, plainly instructs that there is not the slightest hope of the ticket of the Third Party being elected. The strength of the county as against the Democracy is beyond all question with the Republican ticket. The Democracy will be beaten by the nominees of the regular organization. Why then this useless fight, which can only weaken the party, without effecting any object or sustaining a single principle?

It is no use to urge that the *Commercial* has heretofore sustained our interests and is a protective paper. What it may have done hitherto is to its credit. What it is doing now is trying to weaken the party and throw the county into the hands of the Democracy. There never has been in its columns the slightest approach to unity. There never has been an appeal to the citizens by plain or fair argument. There never has been the slightest reason in any defence it has yet made for its action. It has done from the first to the last nothing but wrest truth from its proper channel and hidden it from sight, while it started afloat down its sewer, intimations, inuendoes and aspersions, to rot and fester that they might breed disease in the party.

We urge on the Republican Protectionists of our county to rally to the support of protective interests. To allow those who are desirous to benefit Free-Trade to bolt if they shall so choose, for better men will supply their places. To keep the interests of our great county steadily in view as an aim, not to be diverted by issues that *dare* not show themselves in their true light, but are fighting under cover of masks that hide the face so that you cannot look the actors in the eyes.

THE "COMMERCIAL'S" LAST SPASM.

The *Commercial* undertakes to reply to our article of the 7th inst. entitled "The Third Party." A more lamentable and ludicrous attempt we have seldom witnessed. After hours of labor and terrible travail pain, it has brought forth a little featherless bantam, and because it is so small and feeble, gives it a big name, and calls it "The Managers' Quadrilateral." It is self evident from its perusal, that the violent effort to secure a big head, has completely prostrated the worthy writer, and he is entirely too feeble for any further exertion.

We undertake to say, that any thinking man, who desires to do his duty, governed only by his reason and unbiassed judgment, and who will read the articles side by side, will pronounce the last spasm of the *Commercial* as proof satisfactory of what we have asserted, that there is no principle at stake, no reason offered for this useless fight, and that this further attempt on the part of the *Commercial* is only additional proof "of the miserable expedients it is compelled to resort to, to sustain its actions."

The portion of our argument to which it refers, is as follows, and we reprint it, that it may be kept before the public:

"We stand before this county, claiming the unity of all true Republicans for the following reasons:

"OUR CONVENTION was regular.

"OUR RESOLUTIONS are commended by the Republicans of the whole State.

"OUR NOMINEES are gentlemen endorsed by the will of the Convention representing the popular vote.

"OUR TICKET is composed of men who will carry the resolutions into effect."

To our first position the *Commercial* replies by, as usual, misquoting us, and then bases its logic on the quotation:

"Our (the managers) convention was regular." The argument is about as follows: "The *managers* then are the *regulars*, while the *people* who want reform are but a raw militia, who are not entitled to be heard because it is against the rule." Failing to answer *our* position, it *assumes* one of its own, and then deliberately proceeds to show how easily it can be demolished. There was no necessity for such an effort, for the public have long since been convinced, that every argument it has yet set up, was in the same feeble condition. However, we have nothing to do with this argument. Having no bearing on what we said, we are content to let the *Commercial* hammer away at its own children just as much as it pleases.

To our second position it is positively thrilling in its reply.

"Well, if resolutions will serve, they can be made to order for any exigency."

This is rather a left hand compliment from the great leader of Reform to the Third Party resolutions; but the *Commercial* knows more about the workings of that Convention than we do, and for what purpose the "Reform" resolutions were gotten up. We accept its statement, therefore, that any set of resolutions may be made to order, and, of course, coming from such high authority that had a hand in the preparation of the Reform resolutions, we suppose it speaks from its experience in that respect.

But this does not touch *our* point. The *Commercial* concedes that our resolutions are most excellent, good as "gospel writ," and we need, therefore, no further argument about it.

To our third position the logic is irresistibly funny. "The will of the Convention was the will of the managers as anybody can see who reads the proceedings." Exactly so. The rich man can't have it, the poor man don't want it, and when you die you can't take it to heaven. We suggest our amendment to the *Commercial*, as a little more of a reply to our request, to *point out* the *particular part* of those proceedings that must be read to satisfy the public on this head.

But it takes huge ground on the last portion of our third position. In this it unblushingly and unhesitattingly deceives or rather attempts to deceive the people, by taking the Crawford county vote as an estimate of the number of votes polled. It knows this is simply trickery, and we are content to leave it to the wards and townships to settle that point. We will meet *argument* at all times, but where we know, that the *Commercial* is wilfully perverting the truth, and that the people themselves are aware of it, we do not propose to attempt any defence. That sheet, however, goes out of its way, to charge the Convention with the suppression of the Crawford County System. The plain truth is, the County Committee are now at work on the estimate, and although we do not speak from authority, believe that takes them, each in his turn, whether king, emperor or what not, is unceremoniously discarded.

French nature is in truth essentially barbarian, notwithstanding its showiness. This is proved by the readiness with which it assimilates to the savage when ever placed in connection with it. Put a Frenchman in the wigwam of an Indian and he soon will appear in all the trappings and paint of his host, and a squaw chosen from the beauties of the tribe will content him to remain with them, and accept their ways for the remainder of his life. Or take a colony of French and plant them among a lower grade of people, when, instead of elevating them, they soon sink to the lower level themselves, as they have done in Canada and are doing in Algeria, and wherever else they have been placed in masses.

Such considerations as the foregoing lead us to think that their boast of being the "rampart of civilization" has but very slight foundation in fact. On the contrary, true civilization, when bloodshed and terroism shall be banished from the list of ordinary methods of settling national differences, will doubtless be greatly accelerated by the downfall of that French "rampart."

A. F. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOUSEKEEPERS: HOUSEKEEPERS:
Will find it much to their advantage to go to
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
FOR DRUGS, FAMILY MEDICINES,
PERFUMERIES,
FACE POWDERS AND HAIR RESTORERS
Of every kind.
FINE SPONGES AND CHAMOIS SKINS,
ENGLISH TOOTH, HAIR and NAIL BRUSHES.
Every article warranted genuine and pure. Remember, sold at the lowest prices, at
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Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

A TAINTED ATMOSPHERE.

Malarious fevers are most prevalent in the fall. Heavy and unwholesome exhalations then arise from the earth, and the great disparity between the temperature of day and night predisposes the system, enfeebled by the summer heats, to epidemic diseases. The secretive organs, the liver especially, are apt, at this period of the year, to become inert and sluggish, and all the bodily powers require renovation. The best, indeed the only protection against the morbid influences of the season is a wholesome medicated stimulant. Preeminent among the restoratives of this class, and indeed foremost among the remedial and preventive medicines of modern times, stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its reputation is co-extensive with the Western Hemisphere; it has been a standard article for twenty years; its sales (as may be ascertained by the revenue returns) are far larger than those of any other proprietary preparation on this continent; and the testimony in its favor embraces letters of approval from the most distinguished members of all the learned professions and from well known residents of almost every city in the Union. These are its credentials. To state what it is doing to prevent and assuage the sufferings of the human family would require more space than can be given to the subject here. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the weak and emaciated, the desponding, the broken down, find in its renovating and regulating properties a sure and immediate means of relief. It is a pure vegetable specific, at once safe and potent, and for which the whole materia medica affords no substitute.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflecter Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 34 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 69 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman," but satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A COMPLETE NEW STOCK OF
Millinery Goods.
NEW HATS
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
Hat and Bonnet Feathers,
In all fashionable kinds and colors.
FLOWERS AND RIBBONS,
Sash Ribbons,
BROCADED RIBBONS,
ALL COLORS, FOR BOWS.
Velveteens.
A LARGE STOCK OF
LACE COLLARS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Crapes, Velvets and Satins.
ALL KINDS OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear.
Skirts, Shirts, Shirt Fronts.
Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Notions, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL TRADE.
SUGAR,
TEA,
COFFEE.
DILWORTH,
HARPER & CO.,
243 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,
Are ready to offer for the Fall trade a full assortment of
GROCERIES,
Including Smoking and Chewing
TOBACCOS,
ALL QUALITIES OF
Syrups, Molasses,
AND
SUGARS.
ALL GRADES OF
COFFEES AND TEAS.
A FULL STOCK OF
Pure Spices.
A variety of Soaps, Oils, Candles, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Twine, Cords, Brooms, &c. Also, Baking Powders, Sodas, Starches, and all the merchandise usually kept by
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Would Invite the Attention of
Milliners and Dealers
To Their Lines of
TRIMMING, BONNET,
AND
SASH RIBBONS,
Which have been Imported direct from Manufacturers. Also to their Assortment of
Bonnets, Velvets,
Black and Colored Satins.
Bow Ribbons,
Sashes and Sash Ribbons.
We are just receiving everything in
Millinery Goods,
Hats,
Flowers,
Feathers,
Plumes,
Crapes, Laces, &c.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Discount to the Trade.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
AT
JOSEPH HORNER'S,
No. 129 Smithfield street,
Corner Virgin alley.
DRIED APPLES.—10 bbls extra nice, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
SEMPLE'S
SPECIALTIES
For Monday.
OVER 1,500
Long and Square
ALL-WOOL SHAWLS.
At $2 50.
All-Wool Square Shawls
Worth $4.50.
At $5,00.
ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS
Worth $8.00.
At 18 3-4c.,
ALL THE BEST MAKES OF
NEW STYLE DELAINES.
At 18 3-4c.,
BARRED FLANNELS.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 6½c., good Dark Prints.
At 8½c., Fast Col'd Dark Prints.
At 15c., extra wide Linen Toweling.
At 18½c., Damask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
Other Bargains will follow in quick succession
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SCHOOL
BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL SLATES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CASKET.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL INKSTANDS.
SCHOOL INKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CRAYONS
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS.
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS.
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL RULERS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL REWARDS.
SCHOOL CAP.
A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
au15 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
PERFECTION TIMERS.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

INTER STATE FAIR
At Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Sept. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 1870,
FOR THE GENERAL EXHIBITION OF LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES, THE FINE ARTS, &c.
While this fair has been instituted for Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Eastern and Southern Ohio and West Virginia, competitors is invited from all sections.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—The great life-size painting by the Poet-Artist, T. Buchanan Read, has been secured, which, with other select paintings, will form a special Art Repository. Mr. J. B. Roberts, the eminent tragedian and elocutionist, will recite the poem of Sheridan's Ride three times each day.
For catalogues or information, address the Secretary or Superintendent.
Space for special exhibitions can be secured.
HON. JOHN E. PARKE, President.
HON. A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary,
au10:57:WFM No. 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN..... H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work stolen up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIS PATENT WHEELS and Sarvis Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and W. R. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
C. D. ARNSTHAL..... A. C. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.
my17:65
DOUBLE BARREL
SHOT GUNS!
The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $2 50 to $150 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at
JAMES BOWN'S,
se5 136 WOOD STREET.
RAZORS, SCISSORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF CUTLERY,
Ground and Repaired in the best manner. Also, STAMPS, BRANDS and CANCELLING BRANDS made and repaired at
se5 JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street.
APPLE PARERS.
LIGHTNING AND TURN TABLE
APPLE PARERS.
A full stock of either kind on hand, and will be sold at Manufacturer's prices by
se5 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

EDUCATIONAL.

McKEESPORT ACADEMY
AND
Female Seminary.
First Session begins SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS—J. A. BOWER, A. M., Principal, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Theory and Practice of Teaching; J. D. SHAFER, A.B., Latin, Greek and German; Miss ANNA CURRY, A. M., English Literature, Drawing and Painting; Miss ANNA M. EVANS, A.B., Mathematics; S. W. HUEY, Vocal Music; Miss MADGE STRUBEL, Elocution; JAMES H. BERRY, Esq., Curator of Faculty.
CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT—Young Men fitted for the advanced classes in College. College Entrance Diplomas Awarded. Young Ladies Graduated with the Degree usual to Female Seminaries.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—Special attention paid to ordinary branches of English Education, and the Degree M. E. L. conferred.
NORMAL COURSE—The aim will be in this Course to prepare students for Professional Examination, and the Diploma will be the certificate of the Superintendent of Education in any county where they may be examined.
COMMERCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC COURSE will be adapted for fitting young men for Book-keeping, Surveying and Telegraphing.
For further information apply to
J. A. BOWER A.M.,
se7:29:WFM McKEESPORT, PA.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and MISSES,
No. 10 1-2 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street,
PITTSBURGH.
This School is provided with first-class accommodations and combines superior advantages for thorough instruction. Location central, surrounded by quiet.
NUMBER OF PUPILS LIMITED.
Twenty-fifth Semi-annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th.
For Circulars or admission apply to the Principal,
Mrs. E. A. SMITH,
au29:27:SMW 34 Lincoln Ave., Allegheny City.

WM. H. WAKEHAM'S
Select School for Boys,
IN THE
BANK BLOCK
OF
Allegheny Savings Bank,
Federal street, Allegheny City, will reopen on MONDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1870. Terms, $30 per session of five months. For some reason to place their sons in this school are invited to see Mr. Wakeham, at the School Room or at his residence 295 North avenue, Allegheny. au27:28

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next session of this school will begin on MONDAY, September 12. Prof. HENRY HOHNOCK will have charge of the Music Department.
Teachers of full information may be obtained at the Institute.
se7:29 REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

THE SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES will be resumed at ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, near Latrobe, September 1st. Pupils are requested to be prompt in their attendance, as the classes will be formed immediately.
St. Xavier's Academy, August 30, 1870.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
Fall and Winter
GOODS
Of My Own Selection
WHEN IN
LONDON AND PARIS.
A call is respectfully solicited from my friends and the public.
HENRY G. HALE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth St.
P. McARDLE,
Fashionable
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Keeps constantly on hand CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS; also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 93 1-2 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. ap19
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES!
1870.
J. C. M'PHERSON. C. L. MUHLENBRING.
M'PHERSON & MUHLENBRING,
Merchant Tailors, No. 10 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair.) We have received a large and well selected Stock of the best and most fashionable Goods in our line, a great portion of which are our own importation.
Feeling confident of our ability to give perfect satisfaction, we respectly solicit from you an early examination of our stock of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
M'PHERSON & MUHLENBRING,
mh10 No. 10 Sixth street.
NEW FALL GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,
Just received by HENRY MEYER,
se8 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

COAL AND COKE.

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. A. C. R. R.
Office, 142 WATER STREET,
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
And Deliver in the City.
my19:x26
Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Mortor streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hague, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. R. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.
Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
Orders respectfully solicited. ap20:x14
COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
sp12:x5
COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w21 133 SECOND AVENUE

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK.
Fine, Medium and Common
CARPETS.
Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the trade.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
jy15:x8AF
CARPETS.
New Rooms! New Goods!
NEW PRICES!
We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the
FINEST DISPLAY OF
CARPETS
Ever Offered in this Market.
LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
ap
CHEAP CARPETS.
Superior Ingrains,
$1.00 PER YARD.
COMMON CARPETS,
50 TO 25 CENTS PER YARD.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Avenue
(Above Wood Street.)
Je25
CARPET CHAIN
Of all Colors,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
Allegheny City.
my23:w

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au23:tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 1870.

Our local money market closed on Saturday evening without any marked change from the condition of affairs earlier in the week. The tendency has been undoubtedly towards higher rates of interest, and closer examination of all paper offered for discount, but the amount of unemployed capital is yet large, and will hinder any rapid advance towards a stringent money market.

The New York bank statement of Saturday afternoon exhibits some loss in deposits and Legal Tenders, but considering the season of the year may be called a good one, and favorable to an active stock market next week.

Gold has been quite steady during the day and the dealings comparatively light. Our quotations have not varied from 113¾@114.

Government bonds at the morning board in New York were a fraction below the closing rates of the previous day; were dull but steady in tone during the day, and closed generally at the morning quotations.

The stock market was without activity and business light. The leading stocks varied from ¼@¾ per cent. in quotations during the day.

Our local stock market continues inert. But few stocks are pressed for sale, and it is difficult to get quotations, reliable ones, for any kinds. We have enquiries for bank, gas, bridge and railway shares, but can find no sellers at what are esteemed reasonable figures. There is considerable enquiry also for Columbia oil stock. If the street brokers have not all the same order, (which occurs not unfrequently) there seems to be a free demand for the stock. We could, however, get no figures named, and at a venture, quote the stock at $15, nominal. Indeed for a dull week, buyers seem disposed to wait until the fresh start at dividend paying settles down into a good habit.

Birmingham water works stock is offered at $23 per share. Citizens' Insurance at par.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	113¾	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	10
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	10
U. S. 5-20 1865	12	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10
U. S. 5-20 1865	12	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1869	10
U. S. 5-20 1867	10	U. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1868	10	C. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 10-40	5¾	Cv. Pacific	11

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 10, 1870.

Money easy at 6@5 on call. The Bank statement is unfavorable, showing a net loss of $800,000 in legal reserve. The increase in specie and decrease in legal tenders excited much discussion, as the public generally expected exactly the reverse. The Treasury received for customs during the week $4,774,000 gold, during the week paid $600,000 coin interest, and sold $1,000,000. Exports for the week $4,380,000, of which $700,000 to-day. Receipts from California were heavy, and it is reported $2,000,000 were received from California and Canada at high rates. Some banks report sending currency west, though exchanges are not generally in favor of such a movement. Loans, $271,755,700; decrease, $137,600. Specie, $18,710,300; increase, $622,600. Circulation, $29,398,100; increase, $98,000. Deposits, $108,-650,600; decrease, $1,600,000. Legal tenders, $68,071,100; decrease, $3,629,877. Sterling dull at 9½@9⅝; sight 10@10⅛. Gold weak on the advance in bonds in London and increase of specie in the banks; opened at 114 and closed at 113¾@114. Borrowing rates 6@6, 2nd, 4 and 3 per cent., and for carrying rates 5, 4, 3 and 2 per cent., and 1 per cent. Clearances $89,000,000.

Governments dull but firm: Coupons of 81, 102¼@¾; 62s, 113¾@¾; 64s, 113¾@¾; new 65s, 109¾@110; 67s, 110¼@110⅝; ten-forties, 107¾@¾; currencies 113@114 for Pacifics.

Railroads unsettled and irregular with increased dealings. Central bonds, 89¾; Union, 85; stock, 97¾; incomes, 76¾.

State securities quiet and steady: Missouris, 93; old Tennessee, 61¾; new do, 60; Virginias, 66; old Louisianas, 72; new issues, 72; Alabama 5s, 105¾; Georgia 6s, 88; old North Carolina, 39¾; new do 29¾; new South Carolina, 69.

Stocks were very quiet all day; hardly varied over ¼@¾ per cent., closing steady with the main transactions in Central, Lake Shore and St. Paul.

Latest Quotations.—Canton, 62; Cumberland, 38; Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Quicksilver, 47½; Mariposa, 5½; preferred, 9½; Water Power, 12; Adams Express, 68¾; Wells, Fargo, 87; Am. Express, 60; U. S. Express, 49; Pacific Mail, 61; New York Central, 98¾; Reading, 98; Erie, 37¾; preferred, 67; Hanibal, 100; preferred, 124; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 135¾; Pittsburgh, 93¾; Northwestern, 85¾; preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 103; Fort Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 8; preferred, 30; Chicago and Alton, 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 26¾; Maryland and Erie, 2; C. C. & I. C., 79; R. Quincy, 109; C. C. & I. C., 89¾; St. Joseph preferred, 74¾.

Imports for the week: Dry goods, $8,291,888; general merchandise, $3,615,607.

Sub-Treasury statement: Gold, $98,288,752; currency, $10,913,216; cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, $5,000,000.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 10, 1870.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The oil market has undergone quite a number of changes during the week which has just closed, both in regard to prices and many other respects, and sometimes these changes were not only rapid but of an important character. The war news has had less influence owing to the fact that it is generally considered as being at an end, though, of course, the market would become more settled and healthy, if the trouble between France and Prussia was permanently and finally disposed of and so long as the matter remains unsettled and in suspense, so long will the oil market continue in an unsatisfactory and unsettled condition. The feeling during the past two or three days, particularly in crude, has been weak, and prices have declined fully a cent, which is owing mainly to the report of several large wells which, if correct, will add largely to the production, and the daily yield is now unusually large, larger than it has been for years, if not in the history of the trade, variously estimated at from 17,000 to 18,000 barrels. Still, as we have before remarked, there appears to be no great accumulation of stock, either here, at the wells, or sea-board, and this being the case we are forced to the conclusion that large as the production is, the demand seems to have increased correspondingly. The shipments of crude eastward continue large, and as will have been noted, one or two exceed from Jan. 1st to date are largely in excess of those at the corresponding time last year. Furthermore, it is stated that, notwithstanding the war, and consequent low prices, our refiners, as a general thing, have done better, made more money, and in ever respect are in better condition than they were at this time last year. This is owing, in part at least, to the fact that they speculated less, and adhered more strictly to legitimate business, and it was this more than anything else that crippled and well nigh ruined the trade last year.

Receipts for the week, 54,507 bbls; same week, 27,000 January 1st to date, 788,716; same time last year 558,778. Exports of refined this week, 32,681; same week, 1870, from January 1st to date, 687,600; same time last year, 351,864. Sales this week, 34,000 bbls; same week, 1870, 4,350 reined: last week, 60,000 bbls; crude, 6,000 reined.

CRUDE.

Market dull and weak, and prices, although without important change, are tending downward. Sales 1,000 September at 10¾; and 1,000 at 10¾. Closing quotations: Spot 10¾@¾; September 10; October 9¾; seller all year 9¾.

REFINED.

Steady for present, but weak for future. September quoted at 28¾ asked, and 28¾ bid; October, November and December offered at 28, with apparently no buyers. It is a noticeable feature that refiners are critical in regard to buyers, and do not sell to anyone, as was the case last year.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Fairview O W 18, account O S Goldrick; same 148, account Herbst; H W C Tweddle 222, account T Chess. 518 bbls.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, K. & Co. 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

National Ref. & Storing Co. 400 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro's. & Co., 200 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

H. Koehler & Co. 50 bbls refined to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 104 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 400 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

Peacock & Beason, 50 bbls lubricating oil to J. C. Doud.

Citizens O. R. Co. 514 bbls refined to Tack, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 602 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Lyons & Co. 250 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 2,946 bbls

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 10, 1870.

The markets generally have been dull during the week which has just closed, and as there has been an absence of anything like speculation, there has been no excitement and consequently a small volume of business in the aggregate. The indications, however, are favorable for a good fall trade, and our merchants expect in the next three months to make up for the stagnation which has prevailed during the two or three months past. Already they have commenced to stock up freely in expectation of a largely increased trade, and we have no hesitation in saying to country merchants that they can do as well here as any other place in the country; why make a trip to New York or Philadelphia for groceries, or dry goods, when you can do just as well in Pittsburgh, and thus save the time and expense that would have to be incurred in making a trip east? All kinds of goods are now sold very close here, on extremely small margins, and we repeat that country dealers will find it to their advantage to buy here—sometimes the competition is so strong that goods can *actually* be bought lower than in the east, though we do not think it is policy to sell below cost in order to secure trade, as in the long run it does not pay.

APPLES—Receipts continue large and the market is dull, and most of the sales are within the range of $2@3 per bbl.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½; Pearls, 9½; Pots, 7½.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; in the absence of sales may be quoted at 6@7 cts per lb.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the better grades of butter, and we note regular sales of prime at 28@30—choice might bring a cent or two more. For the lower grades there is very little inquiry.

CHEESE—Sales of prime at 20@22—the outside figure for choice new.

CIDER—Sales prime sweet $7@8.

CHEESE—Is less active and weaker though unchanged. It now quotes at 19@22 for Western Reserve; 13@14, for Ohio Factory and 14@ 14½ for Ohio Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and tending upward, though the jobbing trade continues light. We continue to quote at 22½@23cts for standard brands.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@ 2.50, and Calcined Plaster at $4½ per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and unchanged, 90@95 per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and stock almost exhausted.

EGGS—The receipts continue light and the market is steady, with sale reported at 20@22, mostly at 20@21.

FRUITS—Peaches and plums in steady demand, and nearly all $@$2.4 per bushel for the former, and $@$6 for the latter, as to quality and condition. Grapes abundant and dull at 6 per lb.

FLOUR—Continues dull and while the tendency is still downward there is no quotable change to make. We quote nominally, but refer to quote cold wheat Western flours at $6.50@7 for fair to choice brands. Rye flour $5.5 @6.

GRAIN—Wheat continues dull and weak, though not quotably lower; we can report a car good red at $1.17½, and 30 sks choice white at $1.25 fair to prime, and this is about quoted at $1.15@1.20. Oats in steady demand though unchanged, 44@46c buying, and 48@50c selling—sale 1 car at 46c in store, small sales in store at 50@55c. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged, and in the absence of sales we continue to quote in first hands at 80@85c, buyer furnishing sacks; very little offering and there is not much inquiry for it. Corn is quiet and unchanged; small sales of car at 90c and shelled at 85@87c. Barley is steady but unchanged at $1.10@1.15 for spring and $1.20 for fall; sale 1 car spring at $1.12.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $12@18 for common to prime. Very little doing in baled hay.

HOMINY—Sales at 2½@3 cts.

HUSKS—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and carriers at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.30@ 1.32, and No. 2 at 85@87.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens abundant and dull at 30 cts per pair by the coop. Ducks 75@80cts per pair.

MELONS—Sales of water melons at $15@25 per 100, according to size and condition.

MILL FEED—In good demand and limited supply. Sales on terms of middlings at $1.75@ 1.85, and shorts at $1.10@1.15.

POTATOES—Sweet potatoes plenty and lower; new quoted at $4.50@5 per bushel and $4.50 for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders 15. Ribbed Sides 15¾. Sugar Sides 16¾. Breakfast Bacon 20. Sugar Cured Hams 25@25¾. Lard in tierces 13@13¾ and 15@15½ in kegs. Mess pork $29 for old and $27.50 for new. Jobbing paper of Friday in noticing an easing up in that market says: "The immediate cause of the decline was a reported faliure in New York, but "the primal cause which gave birth" as one of our local Trade orators recently waxed so eloquent, was not allowed to say it: to the weakness, both there and here, was the fact that our stocks are quite large enough for all requirements, that our hog crop is a larger one than last year, and that the low prices which corn dropped to sell at will prompt the farmers to turn it into pork on a large scale. All these things point toward low prices next winter, and the expectation need be disappointed, as in the two past seasons. It certainly seems as though hog products must come down from their recent high horse, if grain continues low.

RAGS—Quoted at 6@4¾.

TALLOW—Rendered 10@9.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEED—Timothy seed is scarce and held pretty firmly at $3.50@3. Flaxseed is still quoted at $2.15@2.20. No movement to clover seed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Cotton quiet; sales 200 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour receipts 6,000 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; 5@10c better for superfine western and state; $5 @5.70 for extra do and state; $5.15@5.60 for good to choice do; $5.50@6 for white wheat western extra; $6@6.10 for extra Ohio; $5.85@ 6.50 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour at $4.15@4.80. Whisky unsettled; sales 600 bbls at 89@90c, closing firm at the latter price. Wheat a shade firmer at 97@97½c for rejected; $1.01@1.08 for No 2 spring; $1.10 for new and old mixed do; $1.18 for new No 1; $1.20 for inferior red southern; $1.30 for new winter and amber Illinois; $1.40 for white western; $1.38 for winter red and amber western. Rye at 85c for prime new Wisconsin. Corn 1@2c better at 80@83c for mixed western; 78c for inferior white; 85@ 90c for yellow. Oats a shade firmer at 49@50c for western; 48@51c for Ohio and State. Coal unchanged. Leather steady; Stumpage Acres and Rio Grande 28@32c. Wool steady; sales 600,000 lbs; 35@37½c for domestic fleece, 36@38c for unwashed, 30@40c for pulled, 32@ 35c for tub-ord. Hay in moderate request; $1.10@1.25 for shipping, 95c@$1.25 for retail lots. Hops quiet; 20@35c for new. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull. Sugar in fair request; sales 600 hhds; 9¾@10c for Cuba, 10c for Porto Rico. Rice quiet, 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum in fair request; 13¾@14c for crude; 28½@29c for refined. Turpentine easy; 39½@40c. Manufactured copper steady and unchanged; ingot very firm and in good demand; 29½@30c for Lake. Tobacco, 5@25c for 64s. Pig Iron quiet and unchanged; $30@35 for Scotch; American steady and unchanged, $28@36; bar nominal, $70@75. Lead is dull; sales 200 tons; spot 6½@ 6¾c for cut, 6¾@7c for clinch, and 7@7½c for horse shoe. Pork firmer, with sales of 600 bbls at $28.50@29 for new, $29.50@30 for prime. $26 for prime mess; also 500 bbls mess seller October, at $27. Beef steady, with sales of 100 bbls at $12@13 for plain mess, $16@ 19 for extra mess. Beef hams dull at 26@28c. Tierce beef quiet at 10@12c for prime mess. Cut meats dull at 10@12c for pickled hams. Middles firm, with sales of 25 boxes at 15½c for long clear. Lard shady, with sales of 700 tierces at 15¾@16c for steam, 16@16¼c for bottle rendered; also 750 tierces, seller December, at 14¾c, September, 15¾@15¾c. Butter quiet and firm at 30@35c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 16@17c. Freights to Liverpool firm and unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 10.—Flour quiet and a shade firmer. Wheat firmer and 2½@3c higher, closing at 89c for old and 86c for new No 2 in store; this afternoon the market was dull at 86@86½c for new, cash and seller last year. Corn 2¼@2¾c higher, closing at 62¾@62¾c for No 2. Oats 1c higher, closing at 35c for No 2. Rye 3c higher, closing at $1.09 for No 2. Barley 2@3c higher, closing at $1.09 for No 2. Highwines dull at 86c for iron bound. Provisions unchanged. Hogs active, firm and steady at $6.60@6.85 for fair to choice smooth. Cattle dull at $4.30@5 for good Texas to good cows. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 bbls flour, 48,000 bush wheat, 37,000 corn, 67,427 oats, 7,000 rye, 44,560 barley. Shipments: 4,000 bbls flour, 68,000 bush wheat, 11,822 corn, 8,771 oats, 39,602 rye, 27,297 barley. Freights very dull.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—Evening.—Whisky is dull and 2c lower, at 87@88c, and closed nominal. Flour dull and family, sold at $5.40@ 5.60, and extra at $5@5.25. Wheat opened firmer, but the firmness was not sustained, with sales of red winter at $1.06@1.10, and dull at 70c. Rye steady at 82c. Barley is unchanged. Cotton is unchanged and dull at 19c. Whiskey opened dull at 86@87c, and the demand is quite light. Mess Pork closes firm at $28.50, holders asking $28.75@27. Lard dull and nominally unchanged, sold at 15½c. Bulk meats are inactive; shoulders are held at 13c, and sides at 15½c. Bacon is firm in but a retail demand, at 14¼c for shoulders, and 18¾ to 17½c for clear rib and clear sides. Sugar cured hams, 24@25c. Butter is firm at 28@35c. Cheese, 18@19c. Eggs, 19c. No change in oils. Sugar firm at 9¼@13c for raw. Coffee steady at 20@25c for Rio.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 10.—Bagging firm and active at 25@29½c. Cotton dull and weak; middling 19c. Flour dull and weak; extra family $5.35. Grain dull and nominal. Provisions steady. Pork, $28. Lard and bacon unchanged. Hams unchanged. Whisky, raw, 86@87c. Tobacco; sales of 55 hhds at $3@5.75 for trashy, $5.40@6.75 for common to good leaf, $7@11 for low to good leaf; market firm and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Tobacco is unchanged. Cotton 19@19½c middling. Hemp unchanged. Bagging steady 25@29½c. Rope 20@22c. Flour in fair demand and steady; XX $4.30@4.50; XXX $4.60@4.80; XXXX $4.90@5.30. Wheat: No. 2 spring 85c; No. 2 red fall 86@87c; strictly prime $1.03@1.05; No. 1 $1.08@1.10. Corn: prime and choice mixed 65c; choice yellow 66c; prime white 70c; choice 73@75c. Oats unchanged. Barley 60@65c. Groceries dull. Highwines dull 91c. Mess Pork $27@27.50. Dry salt shoulders 13½c. Bacon: shoulders 14½c; clear rib 17½@17¾c; clear sides 18½c. Lard nominal 15½@15¾c.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Cattle: low grades in excess; better grade scarce 5@5¾c for good to choice. Hogs steady 6¾@6c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Dry goods upward tendency, already noticed in cheap and medium grades, is becoming more apparent and also extending to some class of fine brown goods, such as Indian and Orchard, which now quotes at 16c for A brand, 12½c for C, 11½c for B H, and 10½c for W Booth's. Bleached muslins advanced by jobbers to 12½c; do R do 9½c; Social K do 12½c, and Bedford R brown to 9c. The market for all kinds of dry goods continues active and prices strong for most classes of textiles.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 10.—Flour: western superfine $5.25@5.50; extra $5.75@6.25; family $6.75@7.20. Wheat: western winter $1.25@1.28. Corn: white 88@90c; western yellow 80@85c. Oats 50@52c. Rye 85@86c. Mess Pork $29. Bacon active; rib sides 17¼@17¾c; clear rib 18c; shoulders 15¼c; hams 23@26c. Lard quiet at 17c. Whisky quiet at 91@92c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 10.—Cotton nominal at 17¼@18c; receipts 137 bales; exports 24. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 80@85c. Oats quiet at 48c. Hay: new $22. Bran quiet at $18. Pork nominal. Lard nominal. Bacon firm with shoulders at 14¼@15c; sides 17¾@ 18c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Flour—superfine $5.50@5.62½. Wheat dull; new Indiana red $1.20@1.22. Rye 84@85c. Corn—yellow western 90c; mixed 86@90c. Oats steady at 52c. Petroleum stronger; crude 18¼c; refined 28½@28¾c. Whisky dull at 95c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 10.—Flour firmer; choice Wisconsin $4.62½@5.00. Wheat weak at $1.01 for No. 1 and 97c for No. 2. Oats firm at 33c for No. 2. Corn steady at 58c. Rye steady at 66c for No. 1. Barley lower at 95c for No. 2. Freights unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 10.—Wheat held at $1.15 for No 1 red, and $1.12 bid. Corn better; 72c offered for No 1 mixed and 70c for No 2 do. Oats better, at 40@41c. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude $4.40 per bbl and refined 22½@ 23c per gallon.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 10.—Wheat; demand better and amber 1c higher, and white without important change; extra $1.25, No 1 $1.22, regular $1.09 and amber $1.14. Corn 73@74c. Oats 38c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 10.—Cotton dull and tending down, with middling at 18c; sales 400 bales; receipts 433 bales; exports 165; stock 18,290.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, September 9.—1 car meal, Hanna & Co; 1 car wheat, J Bomgarder; 28 sks corn, 55 do oats, Kell & R; 2 bgs lard, 1 bbl soap, H Riddle; 2 bales hay, Meanor & H; 4 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 48 sks oats, M'Henry & H; 23 sks corn, S Smith; 2 bbls apples, 3 bbls dry peaches, W H Graff & Co; 1 car staves, P Kober; 242 sks oats, J Carothers; 2 cars oats, J C Schaupp & Co; 15 tcs lard, Rees Owens; 2 bgs lard, H Harley; 100 oil bbls, A D Millar; 3 cars staves, Bull, Ingram & Co; 25 bbls corn, Arbuckles & Co; 24 bgs feathers, F G Craighead; 20 do do, W Cooper & Co; 5 pkgs tobacco, M W Rankin; 12 do do, McCrackin G & Co; 79 sacks Dorrington & Bro; 5 hhds meat, J H Parker; 15 bxs tobacco, M Heyl; 2 bbls sausage, Daizell & Townsend; 1 car boulders, E H Myers & Co; 12 tcs hams, Rees Owens; 21 pkgs tobacco, W C & Co; 1 car grain, D Puff & Son; 43 bales broom corn, A Graff; 100 sks whipstead, Voeghtly & K

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 9.—21 bbls apples, A Graff & Co; 10 bbls lard oil, Rees Owens; 5 sacks, Schwartz & H; 27 do peas, Brugerman & O; 8 tc do apples, H Rea; 23 sacks Kaler & W; 22 same, J McKirdy & Co; 209 oil bbls Lockhart P & Co; 50 do b wine, Schmidt & P; 12 do apples, McCrackin G & Co; 79 same, Voigt M & Co, 1 car barley, J WhiteJr; 24 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 10 bbls flour, Houck J & Co; 60 bdls shovels, Rea Bro & Co; 25 bxs tobacco, W W Knox; 2 bbls apples, S Devol; 21 same, H Rea Jr; 37 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 77 oil bbls, D B Moore; 40 do apples P Duff & Son; 50 bxs candles, Dilworth H & Co; 50 bxs cheese, Arbuckles; 100 same, owners; 30 same, E Henzleton; 15 same, W M Gormley; 5 do do, J R Canfield; 200 same, P Shriver & Co; 25 same, Reymer & Bro; 10 tcs lard, J H Parker.

CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, September 8.—11 cars metal, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 do do, Everson, P & Co; 2 cars, Rea Bro & Co; 2 do do, Graff, B & Co; 1 car lumber, R A Clark & Co; 50 bbls apples' Campbell & B; 25 bgs t seed, McHenry & H; 500 bxs starch, Dilworth H & Co; 50 same, Hamilton & S; 25 same, Watt L & Co; 5 bbls apples, McCrackin G & Co; 1 keg lard, P Duff & Son 1 car staves, J L Knox; 1 box hats, W Fleming; 1 bbl eggs, Bruggerman O B; 41 bbls apples, Campbell & B; 125 same, Voigt M & C.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—11—1 car lumber, W McQuewan; 6 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 15 do do, J Kohen; lot stoneware, Jas O'Hanlin; 56 sks grain, W Meyer; 1 car lumber, Soang, C & Co; 3 cars flax seed, M B Snydam; 28 sks rags, J B Jones; 16 bgs wheat, Jas Craig; 1 car metal, Reiter & C; 7 bbls cars, 1 keg butter, Geo Meyers; 40 sks flour, 10 bbls do, 8 sks feed, J C Thompson; 1 car metal, Lindsay & McC; 1 car mill feed, Voeghtly & K; 2 cars bar ey, Smith & Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, September 10.—1 bbl apples, R Berringer; 2 kegs nuts, Hubley & A; 19 cks do, Lewis, G & P; 1 car brick, G Bayard; 40 bdls sheet iron, W F Armstrong; 18 sacks wheat, J S Nugent; 1 car p clay, McKee & Bro; 20 bbls whisky, A G McGrew; 3 bbls pitch, J B McGown; 2 cars metal, Lloyd & Black; 2 rolls leather, Junker, D & Co; 1 car metal, John Moorhead.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, September 10.—2 pkgs butter, Shipton & Wallace; 3 bbls bacon, Drape & Robertson; 54 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 8 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 2 cars iron, Pflaum & Co; 18 sks wool, Seed & G; 2 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, W Smith; 2 do do, J W Woodside; 10 sks potatoes, W Osborne; 40 hides, G W Roffstott; 60 bbls tar, Geo Oppenheimer.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, September 10.—125 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 63 sks oats, Laing & McK; 3 sks rags, J Benedict; 2 bbls sundries, Lewis & Steel; 1 same, J E Burns, 10 rolls leather, M Delange; 101 sks corn, McCrackin O & Co; 10 bals hay, A S Carlisle; 1 bx crackers, J R Thornton.

GENEVA PER BELLE September 10.—8 bales hay, W McEwing & Co; 3 bbls flour, Maloney; 12 bxs grapes, Voigt M & Co; 60 sks oats, Keil & R; 25 sks oats, S Floyd; 50 o ats, A Kirk; 19 sks corn, Smith & Co; 20 sacks wheat, W McKee & Co; 80 sks corn, J C Schaupp & Co; 1 coop chickens, J Kennedy; 3 do do, J Wilson; 4 bbls eggs, R Cope.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point with about 2 feet 3 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather clear, cool and pleasant.

There have been no arrivals or departures excepting the packets.

N. J. Bigley, the well-known coal man, has contracted for an iron hull for a propellor which he will employ in towing at the port of New Orleans. The hull will be fitted and modeled at Chester, Pa., and brought on to Pittsburgh where it will be set up and completed.

Messrs. Douglass & Co., of South Pittsburgh, have contracted to build two iron hulls for Messrs. J. M. & D. Patterson, of New Orleans.

—A New Albany dispatch says: The work on the canal for the past few days has progressed so slowly that Gen. Weitzel has ordered some of the contractors to tripple their forces. He has given out the contract to build the guard gate at the foot of Tenth street, Louisville, in order to shut off the water if a rise should break away the dam. The guard gate at the head of the new locks is about completed. These gates will be used in case of a rise to shut off the water in the day time, so that work can be prosecuted, and let the water into the old canal, in case the one is not completed by contract time.

—It is Captain J. P. McKinney who is concerned in the Belle of Alton matter. Captain McK. has not purchased the Belle at any price, but that he takes her below on his own and the behalf of the Alton Packet Company, and will run her as stated in the Grand Ecore trade.

—The coal boats sunk by the Grand Lake at Widow Brook's, 30 miles above Cairo, are almost directly in the channel, and steamboat men should be very careful in passing that point at night. They can be plainly seen in daylight.

—The Salado has been raised in Beouf River, where she sank several months ago. When the river fell the hole was filled up and a canal 1,000 feet long was dug. This let her out, and she went to New Orleans for repairs.

—A reporter for the Memphis Avalanche has discovered a great-grand-nephew to Gen. Von Moltke in the person of James Kossuth Mulkey, clerk on the steamer S. C. Day, which runs between Memphis and Jefferson.

—The owners of the Clara Scott are negotiating for the purchase of the new Portsmouth and Pomeroy packet Jim Fiske, Jr. The owners of the Fiske offer to sell for $2,500 less than the cost price.

—At St. Louis Joseph E. Buchanan has sold a one-third interest in the steamer Natrona to D. Alexander McDonald for $1,000. Mr. McDonald assuming one-third the liabilities of the boat.

—Pilot Wm. Stricker, who has been so seriously ill with swamp fever, is recovering, and will retain the use of his eyes, which at one time his physician thought he would lose the use of.

—The steamer Hero, lying on the Edgefield side of the river at Nashville, opposite the lowest wharf, sunk on Tuesday night last from a leak. It is thought she can be easily raised.

—The New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday says: Everything outside is bright and fair, and we look for a better state of affairs from this out.

—There is a coal barge aground at Guyan, near the channel.

—The tow boat W. H. Brown is on the docks at Middleport.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S V

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Notice.—The Avery Guards will meet at their armory on Fourth avenue, over the Mayor's Office, on Monday night, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance.
By order of CAPT. G. S. MASSEY,
Commanding Company

A preparatory meeting of French citizens and adherents of humanity and French Independence took place last Saturday at Prof. Dunse's, No. 6 Eighth street. Money was subscribed for the French wounded, widows and orphans; and steps were taken for a meeting next week of all partisans of French Independence in Western Pennsylvania.

Found Dead.—Saturday morning last the body of John Holtz, a German, who resided with Henry Murray, in Snowden township, was found dead in his bed. Justice Gillespie, of Upper St. Clair township, was notified and held an inquest on the body. Dr. Wilson was examined and testified that in his opinion death resulted from heart disease.

Slight Fire.—Last evening about five o'clock, the roof of a frame house, corner Rebecca and Craig street, Allegheny, caught fire from sparks from the chimney. Fortunately the incipient conflagration was observed in time and extinguished before material damage had been done. The house was occupied by Mr. McBratney. The engines were not called out.

A Large Assemblage.—Mayor Callow yesterday morning had the largest attendance at his morning levee of any occasion during his administration. Twenty-six disconsolates, eight of whom were colored females, graced the lock-up, and answered to roll call. His Honor disposed of them by sending seven of them to the Work House, sixteen to jail, imposing fines which were paid by four and discharging four.

Fine Headquarters.—The East Liberty Police Station House, recently completed, is the best about the city. Everything is convenient, elegantly arranged and neat, evincing care for the security as well as the comfort and health of the occupants. Since the commencement of the present month seven individuals have shared its advantages of retirement and repose. The place is under control of Captain Van Horn, with Lieut. Lloyd and three men attached to the staff.

A Smash Up.—About five o'clock yesterday morning there was a "smash up" on the Pennsylvania Railroad about six miles east of Altoona, by which ten cars in a stock train were demolished and the passenger trains East and West were detained about five hours. The bursting of a wheel on one of the cars caused the wreck. The engine was thrown off one and the cars were filled with horses, cattle and hogs and, strange as it may appear, not an animal was injured.

New Gymnasium.—Efforts are being made in Allegheny by a number of young men to organize a gymnasium. A meeting was held last evening with this object in view was held on Saturday night at the office of Workman & Davis, Beaver street. There was a good turnout and considerable interest was manifested in the project. Committees were appointed in regard to a Constitution, procuring a room, &c., &c., to report at another meeting. The affair is in good hands and will in all probability prove a success.

Sabbath school Teachers' Union.—The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Sabbath School Teachers' Union of the Y. M. C. A. Church will be held at 7:30 o'clock this evening, at the Fourth U. P. Church (Rev. J. M. Coulter's). Subject for discussion, "The Duty of the Sabbath School in relation to the Temperance Cause." This is a very important subject. The great hope of our country is in the children, and hence especially in the young. We trust every teacher will be promptly on hand at the hour appointed.

Disorderly Houses.

Hog alley is the classic designation of a thoroughfare in the Third ward, Allegheny. For some time past the decent residents in the vicinity have been annoyed by gatherings at two houses, presided over by two colored females. Complaint was at last made to the Mayor, and Constables Murray, Sweeney and Captain Riddle, with a corps of officers, made a descent, capturing eight women and four men, distributed through the two houses. Upon search the remainder of the night in the lock-up and yesterday morning were sent to jail, the men for ten and the women for thirty days each.

How on Webster Street.

The customary Sunday row on Webster street took place yesterday, about five o'clock, near Elm street. The principal participants were two men and one woman, and the spectators might have been counted by thousands. There were no arrests made. These Sunday rows are attributable solely to a few low dens along the street, where the villainous whiskey is dealt out indiscriminately to men, women and boys, every day in the week, Sunday not excepted. Is there no means by which the keepers of these vile dens can be compelled to obey the laws and keep their infamous places closed on Sunday? The citizens residing on that thoroughfare are anxious to know, and if there is none, a way will be provided.

The Last Act.

The last act in the aquatic drama, known as the "Regatta," was played Saturday afternoon, and as it was not in any respect a success, the next regatta will take place some place else.

Three crews entered, the McKee, Chambers and Coulter. In the Coulter crew Gordon Jackson had been substituted for one of the former crew, which created contention, and the crew was ruled out. The Chambers and McKee crews pulled over the course, and the latter coming in several minutes ahead.

On Saturday night the prizes of $400 and $100 were, in accordance with the decision of the judges, paid to the McKee and Chambers clubs. The curtain fell—and likewise some of the setors.

Twenty-Third District.

The conferees appointed by the Republican Conventions of the counties of Armstrong, Butler and Allegheny, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Twenty-third District, met at the Monongahela House Monday at 10 o'clock A. M., and after organizing commenced balloting. Jas. L. Graham, of Allegheny, E. McJunkin, of Butler, and Darwin Phelps, of Armstrong, were the candidates. Thirty ballots were had, in all of which each candidate received the vote of the conferees of his county. A recess was then taken until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the balloting was renewed and thirty-one ballots—sixty-one in all—had with the same result. At that conference then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

Boy Drowned.

Saturday afternoon, a number of men and boys congregated on the wheel of the steamer Glendale in order to obtain a view of the boat race. The wheel, to prevent accident had been tied by a rope, but the great weight upon it broke the rope and the men and boys, anticipating a number of men and boys into the water which at that point is about eight feet deep. They all managed to get safely out except Johnny Kane, a boy about twelve years of age who, was drowned before assistance could reach him. Efforts were made to recover the body during the afternoon but they proved unsuccessful. Yesterday morning about ten o'clock the body was recovered and Alderman Butler being notified held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

Dedicated.

Yesterday the beautiful new church edifice of the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, located on Eighth street, was publicly dedicated with appropriate exercises. There were three services—morning, afternoon and evening—together with a reunion of the Sunday school at two o'clock in the afternoon. In the morning the pastor, Rev. J. M. Sherwood, preached an appropriate and happily worded discourse upon "God in the Sanctuary." Rev. J. M. Willson, D.D., also threw out a thought of "Spiritual Building" in an instructive way, while the programme at night was closed with an excellent sermon upon "Conditions of Prevailing Prayer in Public Worship," by Rev. D. McAllister, D.D., of New York. Throughout the day the attendance was large, and in the afternoon all the people were accommodated. The occasion will be remembered as one of great interest to all who participated in the exercises.

Dangerous Place.

Penn avenue is being graded preliminary to paving. There seems to be some carelessness in properly barricading it to prevent accidents. Within a few days two have occurred which, though not very serious, are yet sufficient to call for more care on the part of the contractor. Last Friday morning a countryman, who was driving into the city, when near Forty-fifth street, in the darkness drove over the embankment, where a part of the road had been graded. He didn't need to continue his journey to market that morning. He had nothing to sell. He escaped unhurt himself though.

Saturday, a country woman was driving toward town, with her marketing, when she, too, drove over the bank about the same place, she was not so fortunate. Her right arm was broken above the elbow. The butter mingled with the mud, and the eggs could not be made into an omelet, or anything else. She will receive remuneration somewhat for her trouble by a present of $50 from the contractor. It would be well, however, to put up a barricade. If some person gets a neck broken, it would be hard to render indemnity.

Inauguration of the Library Lecture Room.

We learn that early in the coming month of October the beautiful new lecture room in the Mercantile Library Building will be formally opened by two excellent concerts, to give it a thoroughly local character, the Lecture Committee has decided to secure the best available amateur musical talent in the city. With this end in view the services of the re-organized Cantata Society have been secured, and in addition to this it is hoped that several of our best instrumentalists will be prevailed upon to assist. The concerts promise to be in every way equal, if not better, than any of the same character that have ever been given in Pittsburgh, and we feel no hesitation in predicting that the house will be crowded. Several reasons combine to add to our certainty on this point. The concerts in themselves ought to be sufficient to fill the house. They will be given in the most comfortable theatre in the west; every one will endeavor to be present at the opening nights of a hall destined to take so prominent a position in the recitations of the city, and most people will be glad to contribute to the income of the library while getting their money's worth.

We are glad, also, to learn that about the end of October Mr. Henry will bring the Mendelssohn opera combination to the Academy and give as opera as we have ever had the pleasure of hearing in this country. It is the scenery of the new lecture room will, of course, all be new and elegant, the troupe was never equaled in this country, and Pittsburgh was never before possessed of so safe, though was never before possessed of so safe and comfortable an auditorium. It seems as if at last we are going to be able to be publicly entertained witout being privately cramped and tortured.

A WARM WELCOME.

Reception of Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Catholic Bishop of the Pittsburgh Diocese—Immense Procession—An Enthusiastic Welcome—The Addresses—Laying of the Corner-stone of a New Church.

On Saturday night at a late hour, Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, the esteemed and beloved Catholic Bishop of the Pittsburgh Diocese arrived in the city, at home, after a long absence in attendance at the Ecumenical Council, assembled in Rome. It had been arranged by Very Rev. Father Hickey, and a number of the public spirited Catholics of this locality, to afford the Bishop a grand ovation of welcome on Friday night, as he was expected to arrive in the city by an early train, and all the arrangements were made to escort him from the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Episcopal residence by a grand torch-light procession. Unfortunately for those interested, the Bishop was unavoidably detained in Philadelphia, and could not arrive at the appointed hour, and, besides, he peremptorily refused to accept the compliment of the proffered welcome. He preferred to quietly return to his flock, and expressed a desire to have no ostentatious display made in his behalf. Wishing, however, to make his return from so important a religious gathering as was that he had attended at Rome, the Bishop consented to officiate in the laying of the corner stone of St. Andrew's church in Manchester as his first religious and official act upon his return home. A modest invitation to the clergy, the religious societies attached to the church and members thereof, was given by Rev. Father Hickey to be present at the ceremony on yesterday afternoon. With a parochial regard for the wishes of the modest Bishop's expressed request to the effect that no public reception be awarded him, the clergy and laity set about the ceremonies of laying the corner stone, and made it one of two fold significance a sacred act of religious duty and the convention of welcome to their worthy prelate But slight advertisement was made through the pulpits of the two cities and adjacent boroughs of the intention of affording the Bishop a welcome, but a word was enough when uttered in behalf of the project of doing honor to a Bishop who is universally beloved by the great mass of Catholics under his immediate charge. A large Committee of Reception, composed of our leading and influential Catholic citizens, was at once formed, benevolent and other religious societies peculiar to the church were brought together and resolved to participate in the ceremonies, forming one of the most imposing processions that has been witnessed in this city for several years.

THE STREETS.

through which the long line of pedestrians and vehicles passed, presented an appearance seldom witnessed, even on a Sunday. The sidewalks were densely packed with one swaying, solid mass of men, women and children, while the windows and roofs of nearly all the houses were filled with people anxious to catch a sight of the pleasing pageantry. As St. Philomenas church was approached the children, with a skillfully and merrily rang out a *Te Deum* of joy, which drowned the sound of the many bands in attendance, and formed a magnificent feature of the occasion. Everywhere the Bishop was kindly saluted, and we saw many of other denominations on their door steps or at their windows with pieces of the diocese, some forty in number, and then in succession came the members of the Reception Committee and members of the congregation. At the forks of the road, near the residence of the late esteemed friend Dr. George H. Keyser, was met an immense line of religious and benevolent societies, and from the point of junction accompanied by brass bands, and all bore elegant silk banders and flags.

THE PROCESSION

was then formed and moved towards the interior of the city in the following order:

The Great Western Band, comprising fifty pieces.

Brotherhood of St. Joseph, (one hundred men) bearing the American flag and that beautiful new banner, a description of which was published in the GAZETTE some time since.

Young Men's Sodality, (one hundred and fifty men) and children of St. Mary's and St. Paul's Orphan Asylum (one hundred members.)

Washington Asylum band.

St. Patricks Society No. 4, of Pittsburgh, (one hundred and fifty members.)

St. Patrick's Society, 150 men, headed by the Lafayette Brass Band.

Society of St. Benedict, numbering 100 men. Brotherhood of St. Peter, of Birmingham, numbering 180 men.

St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, numbering 150 men, preceded by the St. Patrick Brass Band.

Young Mens' Sodality of St. Philomena (250 men.) With this society there was an open carriage, in which were four of the members bearing a large and beautiful banner.

Next came the St. Philomena Society, headed by the Independent Brass Band. The society mustered about seventy-five men.

The Brotherhood of St. Joseph, St. Mary's Lodge, numbering over one hundred men came next.

Next and last of the first division came the Society of St. Augustine, fifty men.

An elegant open carriage, drawn by four beautiful horses, containing Bishop Domenec, wearing a purple robe and cap, Father Gibbs and two other gentlemen, in which were officials, and seven carriages containing members of the clergy, came next in line.

Next to the carriages came the Allegheny divisions, headed by the St. Peters Beneficial Society numbering one hundred and thirty men.

Next came Temple Brass Band preceded the St. Johns Beneficial Society of Allegheny, which came next in line, and numbered one hundred and fifty men.

The following Allegheny societies came in the order named:

St. Valentines, seventy men.

St. Josephs, sixty men.

St. Marys, eighty men.

The Masonic Band, of McClure township, in full uniform, with twenty pieces, came next, and following them in the order named were:

Brotherhood of St. Joseph, of Manchester, fifty men.

Brotherhood of St. Martin's, of Temperanceville, fifty men.

Brotherhood of St. James, of Temperanceville, fifty men.

Then came the Reception Committee, in carriages, and about fifty carriages containing citizens.

The societies were all in full regalia, and each carried the American flag and a beautiful silk banner, appropriately inscribed and bearing devices incident to the particular society. The display of banners was a beautiful feature, forming one of the most imposing processions that has been witnessed in this city for several years.

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were speedily made and at two o'clock yesterday afternoon some twenty carriages took position at the door of St. Paul's Cathedral to receive the Reception Committee, the members of which were to meet the Bishop at the gastorage of Rev. Father Gibbs at St. Mary's Cemetery, Lawrenceville, and escort him into the intersection of the Greenburg road and Penn avenue, where the general Procession was in waiting to receive him. After a semi-official welcome from the Committee, the Bishop was placed in an elegant phaeton, drawn by four horses, and took the right of the cavalcade. He was attired in full church robes and presented the very picture of robust health and strength. He was accompanied in the phaeton by three priests, all in cassocks and surplices. After the carriage containing the Bishop came a number of with priests of the diocese, some forty in number, and then in succession came the members of the Reception Committee and members of the congregation. At the forks of the road, near the residence of the late esteemed friend Dr. George H. Keyser, was met an immense line of religious and benevolent societies and, from the point of junction accompanied by brass bands, and all bore elegant silk banders and flags.

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